The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870. NUMBER 262.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500 TO LOAN FOR ... YEARS ...

$8,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ...

MACHINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

FOR SALE.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax and Tariff Bill Further Considered in the Senate.

Various Amendments to the Tariff Sections.

Bill Reported in the House to Reduce the Duty on Salt.

Passage of the Internal Port of Entry Bill in the House.

Speculations Concerning the Prospects of the San Domingo Treaty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There are very few persons to-night, even among its most sanguine supporters, who pretend to believe that the San Domingo treaty can be ratified. A motion to go into executive session at 1 o'clock to-day, was carried by 29 to 23. Directly after the doors were closed, two or three Senators spoke of the necessity of the Tax and Tariff bill, and other absolutely essential measures, and a motion was made to open the doors again, and resume consideration of the Tax bill. Mr. Morton strongly appealed to the friends of the treaty to stand firm and insist upon remaining in executive session. It was beaten by 31 to 28 on what every body conceded should be a test vote. The treaty requires two-thirds for ratification, and could not to-day command a majority. It expires on Friday. The Tax bill will occupy the best part of to-day. As soon as that is out of the way, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, opposed to the treaty, will press the appropriation bills, of which five are yet to be considered. Several Senators are in favor of letting the treaty die without a formal vote, but its friends have heretofore insisted on having ayes and noes recorded. ...

THE ALASKA FUR SEAL BILL,

passed by the House to-day, is one of the most important measures ever put through Congress. It permits the killing of one hundred thousand seals yearly, and such other seals as the natives of the islands may require for food and clothing, but no females, and no males less than one year old are to be killed by anybody. The killing for purposes of trade must be done in June, July, September and October, and must not be done with firearms. ...

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

THE POST OF ENTRY BILL.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

NOMINATIONS.

CORRECTION.

THE CALIFORNIA REVENUE CASE.

THE CABLE MONOPOLIES.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has under consideration to-day the question of breaking up the present monopoly of the Ocean Cable Company. ...

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

It is understood that the President will offer the English Mission to Senator Morgan, of New York.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

SENATE.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate proceeded with the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad bill, as the business of the morning hour.

An amendment by Mr. HARLAN, that neither the original nor present land grant shall apply to lands within the Indian Territory, and requiring full compensation to owners for lands taken from Indians for depots, &c., was advocated by Messrs. HARLAN and DAVIS as involving the good faith of the government in existing Indian treaties, by which Indian titles had been created in the Indian Territory.

After remarks in opposition, by Mr. HOWARD, the amendment prevailed—yeas, 26; nays, 20.

Mr. CAMERON then entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the Texas Railroad bill, so as to amend by providing that the amount of foreign iron to be used should be limited to 20,000 tons. He asked present consideration of the motion.

Mr. CASSERLY objected.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 1 o'clock Mr. MORTON moved an executive session, on which Mr. SHERMAN demanded the yeas and nays, as involving the postponement of the Tax bill.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 29; nays, 25; and the doors were closed.

THE TAX BILL.

At 1:30 the doors were reopened, when it was agreed by unanimous consent that the five minutes' rule of debate on the Tax bill should be enforced for to-day.

The Tax bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. YATES, which was modified to provide that no duties hereafter shall be levied upon tea and coffee.

After discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 41.

...

Mr. BOREMAN opposed the proposed reduction as destructive of the coal interests of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Messrs. SCOTT and WILLEY followed upon the same side.

Without a vote on the paragraph, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill granting priority in United States Courts to certain cases in which a State is party. Passed.

THE EXISTING CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Banking, reported a bill construing section 59 of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, ...

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, ...

Mr. FINKELNBURG, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to regulate the appraisement and inspection of imports in certain cases; ...

Mr. BROCK, of New York, protested against the bill as one that would entail large frauds on the revenue. The bill passed.

DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported, in accordance with a resolution of the House adopted yesterday, a bill to reduce the duty on all kinds of salt 50 per cent, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Carried—75 to 53.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, called up the report submitted yesterday. The bill was discussed without action until 5 o'clock, when the House, exhausted with the heat, the thermometer indicating 96°, adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

The New Law Governing the Election of Railroad Directors—Articles of Incorporation Filed—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, June 28.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to-day filed its acceptance, as an amendment to its charter, of the provisions of an act of the last General Assembly of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporation," approved March 27, 1869. ...

John B. Adams, an old and highly-respected citizen of Springfield, son-in-law of Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, died at his residence last evening. He leaves a widow and four children.

Killed by a Circular Saw.

CAIRO, June 28.—James Ross, proprietor of a sawmill in this city, was killed to-day by a circular saw, which, by accidentally coming in contact with a large rope while in motion, was wrenched from its bearings and thrown against him.

OHIO.

The Visiting Firemen in Cincinnati—Board of Trade Matters.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—The New Orleans firemen spent the day riding about the city and suburbs, and vicinity. Nothing of a public nature has transpired to-day, though they have been treated with much attention by the officials and private citizens. They express themselves highly pleased with their reception here. They will stop on their return. They leave to-night at 9:45, on the Erie Railroad in a splendid train, and will go directly through to Jersey City, spending one day there, and reaching Philadelphia on Thursday.

The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day decided, as soon as certain conditions regarding membership are complied with, to establish a freight department in the board, for the purpose of obtaining cheap transportation to members. ...

A young German girl, Augusta Newmann, fell from a third-story porch, on Race street, this evening, to the pavement below, and broke her neck.

INDIANA.

The Recent Shocking Double Homicide at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Considerable excitement and interest prevail in regard to the murder of the two girls on Saturday. Various rumors are current. ...

The Weather.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 28.—The heat has set in with renewed intensity since the shower yesterday. Mercury in the shade, 102 degrees.

MADISON, June 28.—There have been showers in different sections during the last three days, and yesterday there was a slight one here. It is about as dry as ever again to-night, except in the shaded places. The heat is still severe—about 100 in the shade.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 28.—The weather for a few days has been insufferably hot, the thermometer running as high as 105.

...

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 28.—It is scalding hot. The mercury at noon to-day stands at 95 degrees in the shade.

...

DETROIT, June 28.—The weather to-day has been oppressively hot.

...

NEW YORK, June 28.—This is the hottest day yet. Ten sunstrokes occurred yesterday, and more to-day.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

Miscellaneous English, and Continental News.

Disastrous Fire at Panama.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 28.—The morning journals reiterate the statement that Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will succeed the late Earl of Clarendon as head of the Foreign Office.

The *Morning Post* says that in such case the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will, probably, succeed Earl Granville in the Colonial office.

It is stated that an American has offered to purchase the residence of the late Mr. Dickens at Gad's Hill, for £20,000.

It is almost generally conceded that Sabinus will win the Goodwood cup next month. The betting is now five to two against Kingcraft, for the St. Leger.

...

A ladies' croquet tournament for all England is being held this week on Wimbledon Common. It is a lively and picturesque affair, and attracts large crowds.

...

LONDON, June 28.—A despatch from Rome states ...

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 28.—The marriages of the Prince of Vicovaro with a daughter of Lorillard Spencer, and of Commodore Degroot with Miss Hawley, of Stamford, Conn., are announced.

...

MARSEILLES, June 28.—There is a general strike among the journeymen bakers here. The employers are willing to concede to the advance of wages, but refuse to agree to certain conditions insisted upon by the men. There is, in consequence, nearly a total suspension of work at the bakeries, and the price of bread is advancing.

GREECE.

ATHENS, June 28.—It is announced that work on the canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, some time in contemplation, is to be commenced at once.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 28.—General Prim has gone to Toledo. He will return on Friday, when he will go to Vichy for a few weeks.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Arrived, steamers Alaska and Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall. The Chauncey brings $165,700 in specie, and the Alaska $2,417.

A fire at Panama of the 5th inst. was checked by the efforts of the officers and men from the steamers Costa Rica and Constitution, and the United States steamer Mack. The loss of property by the fire is estimated at $1,000,000. Total insurance, $512,000, almost the whole amount falling upon British companies. Only four lives were lost. Several were wounded.

On the 26th ult. several shocks of earthquake were felt at Tacna, Peru.

A quarrel is imminent between Bolivia and Peru.

Venezuela is in a state of complete anarchy. There are five armed candidates ready to fight for the government of the country.

...

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 28.—Gonzales Junee, the insurgent leader who surrendered some time ago to the Spanish Government at Villa Clara, and was pardoned by the government, was tried and convicted of crimes committed while a rebel leader, and executed this morning at Fort Cabanas.

ITALY.

...

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, June 28.—The most disastrous oil fire which ever occurred in this city is now raging near Sharpsburg bridge, Eighteenth Ward. ...

...

PROVIDENCE, June 28.—An incendiary fire, this ...

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUNSTROKES.

NEW YORK, June 28.—About fifteen cases of sunstroke are reported to-day, four of them fatal. Among the victims of sunstroke was George F. Clarke, of Cincinnati. At last accounts he was insensible, but the physicians have hopes of his recovery.

THE ICE QUESTION.

The public is getting excited over the ice question. Before this year the price has never exceeded $5 per ton, but it was started this year at $10, and is now $20. Two companies have the exclusive monopoly of the ice business, and have combined for high prices. There is a prospect that they will make a further advance.

SMYTHE VS. ABSTINENCE.

Rev. Chas. B. Smythe, of Black Creek and gin-and-milk notoriety, lectured to-night on temperance against abstinence. He favors drawing it mild. The audience was small.

STOCKS.

The stock market was better than for several days and several shares advanced, New York Central and Lake Shore being the special features. There were heavy transactions in these stocks, and the distrust manifested yesterday has mostly disappeared. Money was easy at 5 or 6 per cent, with some exceptions at 7 per cent.

DIED.

G. Morale Lemus, Minister of the Cuban Republic, died this afternoon in Brooklyn, of heart disease. His funeral will be held on Friday.

YELLOW FEVER.

There is considerable excitement over the reported arrival of three vessels at quarantine with yellow fever on board. Another vessel, flying the yellow flag, was signalled off Sandy Hook just before sunset.

[To the Associated Press.]

UNION LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, June 28.—At the session of the Union League of America, to-day, the Secretary's report was read, giving an encouraging account of the state of the Republican party throughout the Union. ... The committee adjourned to meet at Cape May in July.

MATRIMONIAL.

Two Chinese were married in Newark yesterday morning by Rev. Dr. Smith. The husband has been studying in this country nine years with the intention of returning as a missionary. The wife was brought to this country when a mere child, and adopted and educated by Mrs. Day at Newark.

COMPROMISE.

CATTLE FREIGHTS.

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED.

SENTENCE OF A WOULD-BE MURDERESS.

PERSONAL.

ARREST OF A DEFAULTER.

CHINAMEN.

There are less than 200 Chinamen all told, in New York.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN THE LONG ISLAND WOODS.

THE WILKES LIBEL SUIT.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

FREE BATHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE BROOKLYN PARK DIFFICULTY ENDED.

INSANITY OF THE PRINCESS EDITHA.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

THE WAR ON THE ... DEALERS.

CHANGE OF BASE.

SMUGGLED HAIR.

Over a thousand dollars' worth of smuggled hair was taken from a passenger on the steamer Denmark.

THE WEST.

A Successful Chase After Thieving Indians.

CHEYENNE, W. T., June 28.—Carriers, which came into Rawlins last night, from Lieutenant Young's command, report that he came upon the Indians about 25 miles from Rawlins, had a fight with about 200, and killed 15. No soldiers were hurt. He feels confident that he will capture the whole party. Lieutenant O'Brien left Rawlins this morning, with reinforcements and ammunition.

...

Indian Depredations in Wyoming—The Boston Excursionists—Indian Affairs in Dakota.

...

CANADA.

Basis of a Treaty between the Dominion and British Columbian Governments.

OTTAWA, June 28.—Delegates from British Columbia have received from the Dominion Government terms upon which it is prepared to treat with the government of that colony for its entrance in the Canadian Union. ...

WISCONSIN.

Fatal Carriage Accident in Madison—Court Matters—The Tea Trade.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, June 28.—A terrible accident occurred here this morning. About 1 o'clock a man named Focke, while passing through the city with his wife, on their return from a camp-meeting held in Middleton, to their home in Pleasant Spring, were thrown from their buggy by the horse running away, Mr. Focke having his chest crushed against the wheel of a wagon standing in the street, causing his death in fifteen minutes. Mrs. Focke was badly injured, and has remained unconscious most of the time. It is doubtful whether she will survive.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Drummond presiding, and the Supreme State Court met here to-day. ...

Kim Wing, a Chinese merchant of San Francisco, who is making a tour east of the plains for the purpose of establishing branch depots for the tea trade, and purposes visiting the South to examine into the chances for getting employment for his countrymen, is visiting this city.

Meisner, the Wheatland Murderer, Released on $10,000 Bail.

KENOSHA, June 28.—Bernard Meisner, the young man who was arrested here a short time ago for the murder of Fred. Pithoff, in the town of Wheatland, in this county, in October last, was examined last week before Justice Baker, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. He will be tried this fall.

MICHIGAN.

Call for a Republican State Convention—Damage by Lightning—The Turf—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 28.—A Republican State Convention is called to meet here on the 1st of September.

A thunder shower prevailed this afternoon. The house of W. Y. Rumney was damaged somewhat, and part of the insane retreat, on the outskirts, was ignited and burned down.

In the races to-day, at Hamtramck, the three-minute race was won by Phoebe, of this city, in 2:43, 2:42½, and 2:43. The 2:40 race was not finished by nightfall.

O. M. Hyde, a prominent citizen, and twice Mayor of the city, died here to-day.

POLITICAL.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, June 28.—The Democratic State Convention, after a long and animated discussion, adjourned to meet at Bangor, August 16. It is understood that this movement is made in the hope of nominating a Citizens' ticket, with Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain as the standard-bearer.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The following Democratic Congressional nominations have been made: First District, Samuel J. Randall; Second, Theodore Cuyler; Third, D. R. Moffatt; Fourth, no nomination, which is understood to be an endorsement of Wm. B. Thomas, independent.

College Commencements.

BOSTON, June 28.—At the Harvard commencement, to-day, the following honorary degrees were conferred: Drs. of Law, Wm. T. Maxwell Evarts, of New York, and Leonard Bacon, of New Haven; Master of Art, Francis Humphrey Storer, of Boston, and Wm. G. Colter of Boston Highlands.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 28.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, and Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, arrived this evening, to attend the commencement exercises at the university of Virginia.

PROVIDENCE, June 28.—The opening exercises at Brown University took place to-day. The Phi Beta Kappa Society re-elected Professor Dunan President.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28.—The Class of 1869 held a meeting this afternoon and presented to Princeton College a fund of ten thousand dollars, the interest to be applied to the support of the order of fellowship on the plan of English universities. Gifts to the college last year amounted to over $115,000.

Duel Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—A duel was fought this afternoon on the Arkansas shore, four miles below here, between George R. Phelan and James Brizzolora, two young lawyers of Memphis, with Colt navy repeaters, at fifteen paces, resulting in Brizzolora being shot in the left breast and arm, perhaps fatally, in the second round. ...

Texas Legislature.

AUSTIN, June 28.—The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has been passed by the Legislature.

Live Stock Markets.

ALLEGHANY.

EAST LIBERTY, June 28.—Hogs run light, but very dull; best heavy, $9.25@9.50; medium, $9.00@9.25; light, $8.50@9.00. ...

CAMBRIDGE.

...

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middlings, 19⅞@20c; sales, 2,900 bales; receipts, 295 bales; exports, 782 bales; stock, 74,997 bales.

...

Other articles unchanged.

ADVERTISERS!

Call and get our estimates and see our lists before contracting elsewhere for advertising. ... LOUIS LLOYD & CO., General Advertising Agency, 120 Dearborn-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE Chapter No. 2, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock for work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

BLANEY LODGE No. 271, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock for work at their hall, No. 50 Dearborn-st. Visitors cordially invited. For order W. M. E. B. RAMBO, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

To-Day Only:

DR. SHERMAN

Can only remain in Chicago to-day in consequence of urgent business at his office in New York, requiring his attention.

Those afflicted with

RUPTURE

Who desire his remedies and experience in their application, may call at his office,

133 DEARBORN-ST.,

Any time during the day. Established office, 697 Broadway, New York. Descriptive pamphlets mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents.

OPENING.

THE CENTRAL SAMPLE ROOM,

101 Washington-st.

Having fitted up the above named place in first-class style, we wish to inform our friends and the public that it will be

OPENED THIS EVENING.

All who come will be made welcome, and as the Counter will be supplied with the

Choicest Imported Wines, Liquors, and Cigars,

We trust it will merit a liberal share of public patronage. EVANS, BISHOP & CO.

Chicago, June 28, 1870.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

BABCOCK

Fire Extinguisher.

OFFICE:

122 Washington-st., Chicago.

See card from Fire Marshal Williams, on fourth page.

REAL ESTATE.

CASH OFFER WANTED

For the Cottage House, No. 921 West Madison-st. Apply to

FIELD, KING & CO.,

First National Bank Building, S. W. Corner State and Washington-sts.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE WEST.

Contents for the Week Ending June 29.

CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION: Address of the Cook County Republican Committee.
FARM AND GARDEN: ...
LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: How to Examine Lame Horses.
NOTES ON ENTOMOLOGY: Apple Borers.
SELECTIONS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS: ...
WHEAT CROP OF 1870: Report from the Department of Agriculture.
THE CROPS: ...
EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO AND JAPAN: ...
WASHINGTON LETTER: ...
FRUIT CARRIERS: Important—Vegetable Acids and Mineral Poisons.
DAKOTA: ...
CHANGE OF BASE: A Beautiful Domestic Story.
CHARLES DICKENS: Anecdotes and Memoranda ...
POETRY: ...
"DOT," From Cassell's Magazine.
TWAIN: From the Memoranda of Mark Twain in the July Galaxy ...
THE ORIENTAL NEMESIS: ...
A DOG STORY: ...
JERSEY LIGHTNING: Josh Billings Tells what he Knows about it.
RED CLOUD: The Other Side—No Fancy Sketch—Savage Life on the Plains—Civil Life in Washington.
CHINESE LABOR QUESTION: Two Letters from John Stuart Mill.
EDITORIALS: ...
SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
THE WEEK: A Record of Current Events, Domestic and Foreign.
THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS: From all parts of the country.
MONETARY: Review of the Money Market for the Week, and up to the Latest Hour.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. ...

PICTURE SALE.

MUST MAKE ROOM FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

BRAND'S TEMPLE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ART,

...

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

"MAPLEWOOD,"

Adjoining Old City Limits, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Lots for sale a Maplewood, four miles from Court House, on 15 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot. A Station has been established on this property, and 10 daily trains furnish easy and frequent access to and from the city. This property has large frontage on the Boulevard and on Fullerton-av., and is being handsomely improved. Nursery-grown Evergreens, from 6 to 12 feet in height, have been set out over the entire property.

Houses will be erected for parties on monthly payments.

A. R. WING & CO.,

88 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2

FLOUR.

IONIC FLOURING MILLS,

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

64 & 66 North Dearborn-st.

Office and Salesroom, 181 Michigan-st.

...

J. D. COLE, Jr., PROPRIETOR.

GENERAL NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Of the State of New York.

CALL FOR MEETING.

...

NOTICE.

The GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, of Chicago, Illinois, hereby give notice that it is the intention to increase its Capital Stock to Five Million Dollars, ...

G. D. HOOKER, Secretary. H. I. STEWART, President.

Chicago, Ill., June 28, 1870.

CAUTION.

J. W. SCHULTZ is no longer in our employ, and is not authorized to make collections on our account, or to transact any business for us. B. ABEY & CO.

SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.

...

CASH PAID

...

CARD.

We beg to inform the public that we have no interest in any firm of Carriage Dealers in Chicago claiming to be agents of the "old house of Brewster," said "old house" having organized six months since as a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, under a name so nearly like our own as to mislead the public, and render this notice a necessity.

BREWSTER & CO., (of Broome-st.)

New York, June, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

To Loan.

$2,000, $2,500, $3,000, ... on IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. ...

COAL.

HARD COAL REDUCED TO $9.00 PER TON.

B. HOLBROOK, COAL DEALER,

104 LA SALLE-ST.,

Near Corner Washington.

10,000 Tons Coal

On hand, ready for immediate delivery.

HARD COAL,

BLOSSBURGH COAL,

ERIE COAL,

INDIANA COAL,

ILLINOIS COAL,

At Lowest Market Rates.

B. HOLBROOK,

Coal Dealer;

104 LA SALLE-ST.,

Near Corner Washington.

COAL YARDS

ON

North and South Branches.

COAL.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO., corner of Washington and LaSalle-sts., offer the best qualities of Hard Coal, Lackawanna and Wilkesbarre, at

$9 Per Ton,

DELIVERED.

YARDS: Eighteenth-st. Bridge, Indiana-st. Bridge.

FIREWORKS.

FIRE! FIRE!

FIREWORKS!

The largest and most complete assortment in the West, Wholesale and Retail, at

L. A. TALCOTT'S,

67 RANDOLPH-ST.

FIREWORKS—JULY 4.

CHAS. MORRIS, 149 Lake-st.,

Wholesale and retail dealer, has the largest and best stock of fireworks west of New York. ...

149 Lake-st., Chicago.

READY ROOFING.

READY ROOFING

The New York Ready Roofing.

...

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

Successors to New York Ready Roofing Co.

HOTEL OPENING.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT.

THIS NEW AND

Elegant Hotel,

Situated on Elizabeth-st., between Washington and Randolph, will be opened on

Wednesday Morning, July 6.

It will be on the American plan. On and after the 28th inst. rooms may be secured at the hotel.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,

Late of the Brevoort House, New York City.

REFRIGERATORS.

CELEBRATED

SELF-VENTILATING

REFRIGERATORS,

ICE BOXES,

Ice Cream Freezers,

CARPET SWEEPERS, WATER COOLERS, ..., FLUTING MACHINES, ..., KEROSENE STOVES, FLY TRAPS, HAMMOCKS,

A very large assortment and lowest prices.

DALTON & CO.'S, 71 Lake-st.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

...

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

...

LADIES' SUITS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Will, on and after Monday, June 27, sell their entire stock of

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION:

$15 SUITS for		$8
$20	" "	$10
$30	" "	$20
$50	" "	$25
$75	" "	$40
$100	" "	$60

In the assortment are some elegant Paris Pattern Suits, all of which will positively be sold for about one-half the cost of importation.

106 & 108 STATE-ST.,

AND

56 and 58 Washington-st.

EXCURSIONS.

MASONIC.

SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

CHICAGO CONSISTORY, S∴ PR∴ R∴ S∴ 32° A∴ & A∴ R∴ MASONS,

At Young's Grove, on C., R. I. & P. R. R.,

Thursday, June 30, 1870.

...

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership under, and in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Elisha Eldred." That the general nature of the business to be transacted is a General Lumber Business, in the city of Chicago, comprising the renting of yards for the reception and storage of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, and making advances on contracts for the purchase of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles upon the market, and in the buying and selling of the same in Chicago. That the name of the general partner in said firm is Elisha Eldred, residing at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and the name of the special partner in said copartnership is John Owen, who resides in the city of Detroit, and the State of Michigan, who are the only partners to said copartnership. That the said John Owen has contributed to the common stock in said copartnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) and that said copartnership is to commence on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1870, and is to terminate on the 1st day of May, A. D., 1873. Dated this 18th day of May, A. D., 1870.

J. OWEN.
ELISHA ELDRED.

...

BENJAMIN M. SHAFFNER, Notary Public.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI,

IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 Lake, and 20 Wells-sts.

DEALERS IN

Retorts, Receivers, Chemical Flasks, Woulfe Bottles, Glass Tubing, Hydrometers, Saccharometers, Thermometers, Evaporating Dishes, and all kinds of Chemical, Glass, and Porcelain Ware.

Pure and rare chemicals made a specialty.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PIXLEY, HALL & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74, 76, and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago.

Correspondence will have our prompt attention.

LAPHAM & WEAVER,

Flour, Grain, Wool, Fruit, and Produce Commission Merchants, ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE BOOK TRADE.

The right person, competent to take charge of a large and prosperous retail Book store, ...

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE.

...

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,
BEDDING,
LACE CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JAMES DURHAM & CO.,

110 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. GLADDING, dealer in Vitrified Sewer and Drain Pipes, has removed from his old stand, ...

REMOVED.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

169 SOUTH WATER-ST.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. ...

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

THE SAMUELS PROCESS.

Judge McAllister,

THE CHICAGO TIMES,

AND THE

SAMUELS PROCESS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...

BENJ. E. NICKERSON.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of July next, an election will be held in the several Towns and Precincts of Cook County for the purpose of voting—

For or Against the Adoption of the New Constitution.

For or Against the Adoption of the Section relating to Railroads in the Article entitled Corporations.

For or Against the Article entitled Counties.

For or Against the Article entitled Warehouses.

For or Against a Three-Fifths Vote to remove County Seats.

For or Against the Section relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.

For or Against the Section relating to Minority Representation.

For or Against the Section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.

For or Against the Section relating to the Canal.

Also, for the purpose of electing—

One Judge of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial Election District, as designated in said new Constitution.

And three Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County, as provided for in the Article of said new Constitution relating to the Judiciary.

Said election will be held at the same place, and the same Judges will act, as at the November election, 1869.

Which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 4 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

Given under my hand at Chicago, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1870.

J. G. GINDELE,

Clerk of the County Court of Cook County.

RAILROADS.

Shortest and Cheapest Line to the Southwest.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC Railroad Company!

...

T. M. PATRIARCHE, Superintendent.

WIRE CLOTH.

WIRE CLOTH,

The Best Article in the world to keep out FLIES, MOSQUITOES, &c.

Manufactured and for sale (retail or wholesale) ...

MARKLEY, ALLING & CO.,

51 LAKE-ST.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts., Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

130 LaSalle-st.

SUMMER GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

THE MOURNING STORE,

Are offering their entire stock of

Check Silks at $1.25, worth $1.50.
Japanese Silks at $1.00, worth $1.25.
French Epingline at 85c, worth $1.25.
Lawns, Percales, Ginghams, and Travelling Dress Goods at Less than Cost.

MUST AND WILL CLOSE THEM OUT.

ALSO,

Llama & Silk Grenadine Shawls,

AT LESS THAN COST TO IMPORT.

STOCK OF

Black Silks

AGAIN REDUCED.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

VERY CHEAP.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

More complete than ever. We challenge comparison in WORK, STYLES, AND PRICES. All orders filled promptly at COST PRICES, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CORNER STATE & MADISON-STS.

RIVERSIDE.

RIVERSIDE

Time Table.

Parties visiting this elegant and popular suburb can leave Central Depot at 7, 7:30, and 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 5, 5:30, 6:15 and 11:30 p. m. Returning, leave Riverside at 6:10, 7:33, 8:15, 8:35, and ... a. m., 3, 3:27, 4:45, ... and 7:45 p. m.

Business men will find it less inconvenient to leave the city on the 4:15 afternoon train, returning on the train leaving Riverside at 7:45 in the evening, than at any other hour.

Dinner and Supper can be obtained at the Refectory.

All trains out stop at Stateat ...

Excursion Tickets, 50 cts.,

Obtained only at the Ticket Office in the Depot.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam from Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

...

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA, SAMARIA.

...

JAMES BEYON, General Western Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

To and from New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, and all Railway Stations in Great Britain and Ireland.

...

JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent.

Southwest corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FILE AND BINDER.

AMBERG'S

HOLDER, FILE & BINDER.

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION for holding, filing and preserving Bills, Letters, Letters, Bills and Papers of every description. ...

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

Manufacturing Stationers, 118 and 120 Lake-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Northern Transportation Co.

LINE OF STEAMERS

...

"ST. ALBANS," J. J. Knapp, Master,

...

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

DAILY (Sundays Excepted).

...

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

WINDOW LOCK.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE-ACTING

Window Lock and Sash-Holder,

...

BERLIZHEIMER & CAHN,

96 Washington-st.,

Owners of territory of Illinois and Wisconsin.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of ASH, OAK, WHITEWOOD, WALNUT, HICKORY, MAPLE, CHERRY and BUTTERNUT and FANCY WOODS, ...

BILLS CUT TO ORDER.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Market and Jackson-sts. Chicago. P. O. Box 271.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MT. MANSFIELD HOTEL,

STOWE, VT.

...

Versailles Mineral Springs.

...

SEA VIEW HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.

...

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

...

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription (Payable in Advance). [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1870.

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET.

For all the propositions on this ticket which are not cancelled with ink or pencil; and against all propositions which are so cancelled.

For the new Constitution.
For the sections relating to Railroads in the Article entitled Corporations.
For the Article entitled Counties.
For the Article entitled Warehouses.
For a three-fifths vote to remove County Seats.
For the sections relating to the Illinois Central Railroad.
For the section relating to Minority Representation.
For the section relating to Municipal Subscriptions to Railroads or Private Corporations.
For the section relating to the Canal.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Seventh District:
CHARLES HITCHCOCK.
For Judges of the Circuit Court for Cook County:
WM. W. FARWELL, HENRY BOOTH.
Election Saturday, July 2.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The Chinese labor question is, perhaps, engaging the thoughts of more people at the present time, than any other topic. The arrival of seventy-five Asiatic shoemakers, or rather laborers, who will soon become shoemakers, in a little town in Western Massachusetts, has produced an electric shock in every town in the United States where men work for wages. They are the penumbra of an awful shadow. Many persons see, in imagination, themselves [illegible] whole Mongolian hordes, elbowing American and European laborers out of their places, and reducing them by inexorable competition to their own low standard of wages and civilization—for the improvement of the working classes is governed and measured by what they receive, over and above the cost of maintaining an existence. Others see in the advent of the Mongolians merely a new instrument of production, a new labor-saving machine, to be employed in developing the vast and hidden resources of a new continent. A smaller, but influential class, look upon the Chinese immigration as a means of missionary grace for attacking and finally overcoming the powers of barbarism and heathenism in Eastern Asia.

The labor question is the most perplexing of all questions which social science attempts to deal with. Adam Smith pointed out in a paragraph the fact that employers of labor are always in a tacit combination to prevent a rise in the rate of wages, even when no formal combination has been entered into; from which it is a necessary inference, though he did not lay sufficient stress upon it, that combinations among laborers to counteract the influences opposed to them, are justifiable, and are certain to take place. Since his time, much has been written on the labor question, and a few general formulas have been deduced by economists concerning the "wages fund," population, and capital, or the demand and supply of labor, which are true as far as they go, but come far short of exhausting the subject. The growing strength of the trades-unions, and their international organization; their frequent mistakes but perceptible advance in intelligence, and especially their great power for mischief to themselves and others, have lately turned the attention of some of the best thinkers in England and America to the labor combinations, as a distinct branch of political economy, among whom may be mentioned Mr. W. T. Thornton and Professor Leslie, and also Mr. E. L. Godkin, whose contributions to the *North American Review* are none the less useful because they expose our ignorance and poverty of resources in dealing with the trades-unions rather than offer any substitute for existing remedies. Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, being no philosopher but a practical man, has solved, to his own satisfaction, the problems surrounding the manufacture of shoes, and the edicts of the Order of St. Crispin, by introducing seventy-five Chinamen into his shop. His business, like that of his new employes, is "makee shoe." He does not concern himself with social science, although he is said to be a believer in the doctrine of "Protection to American Industry!" With him, it was only a question of whether he should yield to the demands of the trades-union, or close his establishment, or find a different class of laborers. He had already tried Canada, but the Crispin Society had enticed his men away. He has now tried China, and, in so doing, has let loose upon us more winds than Æolus carried in his bag to plague the wandering Trojans. Already has Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, expressed his eagerness to restrain the Chinese incursion by prohibiting all contracts for labor extending beyond six months. The trades-unions of New York have resolved to appeal to arms at once—that is, to kill or expel the Chinese by mob violence—but this remedy, however well adapted to the meridian of New York, is not likely to prove effective in so sedate, and law-abiding, and proselyting a Commonwealth as Massachusetts.

It is useful to inquire, in the first place, what are the rights of the parties. The Chinese have a right to come to America and work for their living. They have this right by the law of nature, and also by treaty, which treaty is superior to the enactments, or even the constitutions, of the several States. On the other hand, every civilized community has the right, and is under the obligation, to regulate immigration, both for the good of the immigrants and that of the community. It is certainly one of the duties of the State to see to it that the paramount interests of civilization are not assailed by the importation of slaves. It is equally a duty to prevent the introduction of persons "held to service for a term of years," when, from the circumstances of the case, these persons could have had no just conception of the nature of the contract they were entering into, nor any idea of the market value of their labor in this country. Such contracts amount to servitude, no more, and no less. They are no legitimate form of competition, and we care not how severe enactments may be passed to prohibit them. It is obviously necessary to do something more than to declare such contracts void, since the Chinese laborers have no means of knowing what the laws are in the premises, and, perhaps, no desire to avail themselves of them. Such contracts, after a certain time, should be made a misdemeanor on the part of the employers, punishable by indictment.

Whether we can go beyond this, and whether it would be wise to do so, in restraining Chinese immigration, is very doubtful. In practice, we think it would not be necessary to do so, even to meet the views of the workingmen, since nearly all the common laborers from China are induced to migrate by the certainty of a stipulated sum in wages for a stipulated time, at the end of which they expect to return with their accumulated earnings to their native country. But for this feature of the Asiatic immigration, there would be no difference, in an economical point of view, between Chinese immigration and any other. We are accustomed to consider the immigration of the poorer classes of Europe to this country, notwithstanding its drawbacks, as, on the whole, a good thing, since every man who comes is under a pledge to produce more than he consumes, and, generally, under a necessity to leave his accumulations here. Hence, however cheaply the Chinese may work, their services are not as profitable to the country as those of other immigrants who make their permanent homes among us.

It is hardly necessary to say that Chinese immigration and free trade, as regards their effect upon American laborers, have no points in common. Free trade, indeed all trade, implies as much labor given as received. Every country must pay for its imports with its exports. Each imported article requires and necessitates the production of an equivalent article to exchange for it, and the greater the imports the greater will be the demand for home labor to pay for them.

We republish, in another column, the letter of Mr. John Stuart Mill to Henry George, Esq., of San Francisco, on the Chinese labor question, together with a second letter from the same author on the same subject. The two letters are not dissimilar. Mr. Mill apprehends that his first letter was misunderstood, or mutilated in publication. It is very probable that many persons reading hastily his communication to Mr. George were more impressed with his views of the disadvantages of Chinese immigration to the laboring classes of this country than they were with his statement of the reasons which, in his judgment, render it unjust and inexpedient to prohibit such immigration when it comes voluntarily and without the accessory of servile contracts. There is a very strong presumption in favor of any opinion which Mr. Mill advances upon a question of political or social economy, and, while we do not expect the Chinese problem to be solved among us at the outset upon purely philosophical principles, it is certain that it must be solved in that way at last. Meanwhile, all good citizens are bound to observe and to assist in maintaining the laws. Mob violence is not a remedy for anything.

BROKEN ALDERMANIC PLEDGES.

The members of the Common Council seem to be acting on the hypothesis that the tax-payers of this city are blind, deaf, and dumb; that they can neither see nor hear what is going on in the Council, and are tongue-tied and unable to express their opinion thereon. But a score of these gentlemen will discover their mistake a few months hence, when the citizens come to elect new Aldermen. If they persist in carrying out their present programme, they will make a record that will lay them out as cold and impure as blocks of lake front ice. Their conduct, in the last three or four sessions of the Council, is a perfect travesty on their professions and pledges of economy and reform given to the people last fall, and raises a strong presumption that they were playing the part of hypocrites and impostors. The Citizens' Reform movement *meant* economy, not extravagance; frugality, not prodigality; a correction of official abuse, not the perpetration of it, and now is the time to show whether those who sought and obtained seats in the Aldermanic Board were sincere in their professions in behalf of reform, or obtained office under false pretences. They have heard a loud outcry by a tax-ridden community for some relief from their rapidly increasing burdens. What are these reformers doing to secure that relief? The report of the Finance Committee is now before them for action. Are they earnestly and honestly endeavoring to cut down expenditures at every possible point, and to prevent increased expenses in every direction? We should judge not by the action of recent sessions of the Council.

But to change from generalities to particulars, we find these reform gentlemen voting to condemn sixty feet of the north-east corner of the Adams and LaSalle street city property to the uses of a police station! This property is now worth more than $60,000, and, when the improvements proposed in the vicinity are made, it will be worth nearly $100,000. On this valuable site they have voted to expend $25,000 in cash, together with the material in the reservoir, to erect a Police Station for the enjoyment of the High Chief Justice who presides over that august tribunal, and the learned shysters who practise at that and the neighboring bars. The cash outlay, when the structure is completed, furnished, and carpeted, will consume so much of $50,000 that the fraction remaining will not be worth looking after. The Armory building, which has cost the city, first and last, over $80,000, is to be abandoned. The South Side Police Station will then stand the tax-payers as follows:

To cost of disused Armory	$80,000
To value of Adams street lot	60,000
To cost of building, etc.	50,000
Expense to tax-payers	$190,000

This is reform and retrenchment with a vengeance! But it is alleged that the sewer of the Armory is defective, and emits an unpleasant odor, and that the neighboring gas works are disagreeable. We reply, let the Board of Public Works be directed to reform the sewerage of the premises at once. As to the gas works, we understand the company have purchased 850 feet of frontage at Bridgeport, near the canal lock, and will shortly erect works and remove thither.

There is another job being pushed forward in the Council to expend nearly $40,000 of taxes to change the present fire-alarm boxes for some other patent contrivance.

By 11 against 10 it was voted to give the Aldermen an increase of patronage to the extent of seventy-five more policemen, at a further cost of some $75,000 to the taxpayers. This is a nice way to reward their dependents, and pension off their poor relations on the city treasury. There are now nearly four hundred policemen on the payroll; but, in the name of economy and retrenchment, these pseudo reformers propose to increase the number to the vicinity of five hundred.

They have voted to appropriate $50,000 to the Recorder's Court, when it is known that, under the new constitution, it becomes a State court, and can be "run" for half that money.

They have also turned their reforming propensities to increasing salaries of both Democratic and Republican officials. They have voted to raise the salary of the Corporation Counsel from $5,000 up to $6,000, and the City Attorney from $4,000 up to $5,000, the assistant in the Law Department from $2,000 up to $2,500. For the attorney for the Police Court we believe the increase is to be $500, and the polished and talented Clerk of the Law Department is also to have his salary raised. The City Physician comes in for $500 of this sort of "reform." The Chief Clerk in the City Clerk's office is to get $200 "more." His first assistant Oliver Twist also gets $200 "more;" the second assistant is to twist $200 more out of the pockets of the tax-payers. One of the Mayor's police holds up his soup-bowl for $100 "more;" and the Police Constable of the South Division is on the rampage for $200 "more." Space forbids an enumeration of all the items of this precious reform budget, but the foregoing will serve as specimen bricks, of the promised economy and retrenchment. We are informed that some Republicans elected both on the "Citizen" and "Regular" tickets are helping the Democratic members to squander the people's taxes in the way mentioned. But the Council is now working in Committee of the Whole where the ayes and noes are not called. We shall shortly have the pleasure of placing before the tax-payers a record of the names of the Aldermen who are engaged in this work of plunder and extravagance; and then appropriate comments will be in order. We shall then be able to see whether the Reform movement was limited in its effects to the Board of Supervisors or not.

We presume it is difficult for Aldermen to resist the importunity of office-holders for more salary, or more fashionable quarters, or the pressure for places on the police, or of speculators for contracts and jobs. And then you know it is so easy to be free and generous with other people's money, and it is such a short and pleasant way to become a popular and clever fellow that the temptation is irresistible to facile natures. But such Aldermen are not fit for their places, and should be got rid of just as soon as the plundered tax-payers can reach them at the ballot-box.

The introduction of Chinese workmen into one of the shoe factories of Massachusetts has had the effect of inducing a number of the white Crispins to organize a co-operative society and go to work making shoes on their own account. This is the best remedy for labor grievances. Men who stand idle for months at a time on a [illegible], or demanding a slight advance in wages, can best realize the true value of their labor, and its profit, by going to work at the same business on their own account. Any law, or custom, which stands in the way of their doing so must be broken down, and this involves, of course, the setting aside some of the authority of the labor-unions. Where a score of men unite their labor with a purpose to divide its profits equitably, they must, necessarily, regulate each man's wages by the real value of his labor, and not by any rule which establishes a uniform per diem to all workmen. They must refuse submission to any dictation as to who shall be their foremen, or as to the laws of labor, or, in fact, to any other interference with the management of their business. They will have also to weed out of their number and out of their employment all intemperate men, all wasteful workmen, and all shirks. They must have honest men, skilful men, thrifty men, and sober men, and when they have these, most of the noisy declaimers of the labor-unions will be left out. Co-operation is really the most appropriate means by which skilled labor, and honest industry, may relieve itself from tyranny of every kind.

THE TWO-MILL TAX.

The present Constitution of the State of Illinois requires that there shall be annually levied, and collected, upon the real and personal property of the inhabitants, a tax at the rate of two mills on the dollar, to pay the debt of the State. The debt of the State of Illinois is, in round numbers, $5,000,000, and none of it can be paid until 1874. The revenues of the State from the Illinois Central Railroad, which are also applicable to the same purpose, will meet the payments falling due in 1874, and also the future instalments of the debt at maturity. This two-mill tax will amount annually to $1,000,000, and will be idle in the Treasury, together with the accumulations of the Illinois Central fund, and will be wholly inapplicable to any other purpose. The taxation for all other purposes will not be diminished because of the continuance of this tax.

The new constitution repeals and discontinues this tax, and makes provision for the payment of the debt at maturity out of accrued revenue, and without any resort to special taxation for that purpose. Every citizen of the State, therefore, is interested in voting to repeal this oppressive tax, and this can be accomplished only by voting for the new constitution. It will not do to say that there are only a few persons interested. Unless it be repealed by the new constitution, it will have to be collected under the old until 1875. Let voters examine and see how much they will have to contribute during these five years:

Every lot or farm land worth $1,000 will have to pay a tax of $2 a year; every $1,000 worth of horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs will pay the same tax; every house and barn and other improvement, every cart, wagon, dray or other vehicle; every watch and clock, all will be taxed at the same rate for five years unnecessarily, and the money thus raised must lie idle in the Treasury for five years to come. It is not often that the people have a direct opportunity to vote for the repeal of a tax, and they ought only to need the suggestion that they can now do so to impel them to make a strong effort to accomplish it. The aggregate of the tax is $1,000,000 a year, and unless the new constitution be adopted the tax will continue until 1875.

McALLISTER AND HITCHCOCK.

The intense anxiety of the Chicago *Times* for the election of Mr. McAllister, as Supreme Judge of this district, has puzzled a good many Republicans. The half of its editorial columns not devoted to pitching into Runyan and Rogers, is employed in praising Mr. McAllister, dilating on his assumed non-partisan attitude, and in open abuse and covert calumnies of his opponent.

The solution of this remarkable desire for McAllister's election is, *that it will secure a Democratic control of the Supreme Bench for nine years to come*; but it is not politic to avow the real motive that thus stirs it to such activity.

The present Supreme Court consists of Judge Lawrence, Republican, and Judges Breese and Walker, Democrats. Four new Judges are to be elected. In the Second District there is no Republican running; a Democrat is sure to be elected. That will make *three* Democratic Judges. If they can secure *one* more they will have control of the Supreme Court for *nine* years.

In the Bloomington District they make no contest, but abandon the field to the Republicans. In the Rock River District they have no candidate. So the Republicans are certain of having three of the seven Judges. But here, in the Chicago District, they have undertaken, as the ball-players would say, to "steal a base." They are playing off the *non-partisan* dodge on credulous Republicans, with their man in a mask. Mr. McAllister, they say, is not a "party candidate!" Their Central Committee bring him forward as an "independent" candidate. The *Times* expatiates on his remarkable independence; all the partisan Democrats, from the amiable Conservative to the bitterest Copperhead, support him as an "independent." Why? Because they *knew* their man. They know that his election gives their party control over the Supreme Court until the year 1880. This accounts for the milk in their cocoanut. It is necessary to play the independent dodge to obtain sufficient Republican votes to elect their candidate and secure them control of the highest court in the State. They expect to gain votes by this sharp trick in Lake, Dupage, Will, and Kankakee, and to pick up a few in this city. They look for a light vote among the farmers, who are mostly Republicans, and a heavy vote of the Celtic population of Bridgeport, Lemont, Lockport, Joliet, and along both banks of both branches of the Chicago River. They calculate largely on Republican apathy and indifference this hot weather, knowing that the b'ys never fail to turn out, whether it storms or melts.

Every one who knows Mr. McAllister don't need to be told that, while a very respectable man, he is about as determined a partisan and as strong a Democrat as lives in this city. We are not objecting to his being a Democrat; he has a perfect right to be one; but what we do object to, most decidedly, is his wearing a non-partisan mask for the purpose of getting elected and securing the control of the Supreme Court to his party by this species of unworthy deception. His opponent, Mr. Hitchcock, would not be guilty of doing so. He seeks nor desires any vote by dissimulation. He avows himself a Republican in political sentiments, and is not ashamed of it. And his election will secure four Republican Judges to three Democratic, which is all they are entitled to in this Republican State. They have no right to four of the seven Judges.

This judicial district is Republican by more than 10,000 majority, on a full vote, and the Republicans should have the Judge. They have presented to the voters a better man for the place than their opponents. Charles Hitchcock will make an abler Judge than his Democratic opponent. He is endowed with a fairer and better-balanced brain. He has better control of his tongue and temper. He has a clearer perception of the merits of a legal proposition. He is far less under the influence of personal feeling and prejudices; and is not so hot, blinded, and excitable. He possesses a calmer and more judicial temperament. He will be more dignified and self-poised on the bench, and his opinions, being more maturely and carefully formed, will carry more weight with his associates, and command more respect from the bar and the public. He will strive less after sensational effects and legal surprises, and more after justice and equity, according to the letter and spirit of the law. His five months' Presidency of the Constitutional Convention, a body composed, in large part, of the very ablest lawyers and parliamentarians in the State, demonstrated his remarkable fitness for the discharge of its delicate and difficult duties, though he had no previous experience as a presiding officer of such a body. He has been nominated by his fellow-Republicans of the Seventh District because they are confident that he will make a most able and admirable Supreme Judge, and will do equal and exact justice between man and man, without fear, favor, or affection. His friends ask and expect for him the support of every Republican who goes to the polls, and the votes also of those Democrats who are in favor of the candidate who is best fitted by nature and qualified by cultivation for the high and responsible office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the great State of Illinois.

Mr. Trumbull has rendered a valuable service to the friends of what has been called the "Interior-Port-of-Entry," or "Transit-in-Bond" bill, by so remodelling it as to relieve it of its former appearance of special legislation, and make it a strictly general bill. It formerly provided that imported goods, directed to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and certain other interior ports named, should be sent in bond, on any bonded railway, or by any bonded transportation company, to their port of destination, where they should be placed in bonded warehouses, and the duties paid on them only when they should be withdrawn for consumption. Mr. Trumbull's bill applies to all interior ports having over 150,000 inhabitants, and allows goods also to pass through the country in bond when on the route to and from any foreign port. He intends to introduce it as an amendment to the bill to reduce internal taxes, and as this is the only mode by which it can possibly pass at this session, it is greatly to be desired that such a course may be permitted. Its object is directly germane to the subject of removing internal taxes, because it proposes to remove a tax on the trade of our interior ports with foreign countries, to which our seaports are not subject, and from which the government gets no revenue. It proposes to allow merchants in interior ports to import their goods direct from Europe, and to pay the duties when the goods are withdrawn for consumption, instead of when they arrive on our shores. This right the merchants of the seaports have always had, and it is a sectional and unjust discrimination against the merchants of the interior ports, equivalent in burden to a tax of five millions a year, on several of our largest interior cities, to deprive them of equality in this respect. We earnestly hope Congress will permit and pass Mr. Trumbull's amendment.

The new constitution has cost the people nearly $200,000, including the expense of reporting the debates and distributing and publishing the instrument itself. If it is rejected, it will probably be a quarter of a century before the people will venture upon the experiment of another Constitutional Convention. They are luxuries too costly to be often indulged in.

The production of the new constitution tasked the best efforts of as able a body of men as ever assembled in any State of the Union, and all the circumstances were favorable to the forming of a fair, satisfactory and non-partisan instrument.

It is conceded, on all sides, that they have framed a model constitution, which is praised by the press of other States, from Maine to California, and an agitation has already commenced in several States to call conventions to adopt many of the provisions of our new constitution.

But this excellent instrument has not yet been adopted, it has only been prepared and proposed for adoption, and requires the sanction of the people before it can go into operation.

To allow it to be defeated would be a public calamity. To say nothing of the loss of the $200,000 which has been expended to produce it, most public interests that should be protected, will be left a prey to the rings and robbers who fatten on plunder. It is impossible, under the worthless old constitution, to put a stop to extravagant expenditure of public money, high taxation, swindling enactments, inordinate salaries, corrupt and dangerous monopolies, or unlimited municipal indebtedness.

The new constitution alone can secure to the pilfered people these important and indispensable reforms which every honest and good citizen earnestly desires.

The old constitution locates responsibility nowhere, permits the Legislature to do what it pleases, and strips the Governor of all power to check or prevent wrong or rascality, or to defeat unconstitutional bills. Therefore, let every citizen who desires a reform, go to the polls next Saturday and vote for the new constitution.

The Common Council, on Saturday night last, voted an appropriation of $25,000 to build a police station on what is known as the reservoir lot at the intersection of Adams and LaSalle streets. The moving cause for such action cannot be easily understood. The city has now a very spacious building, known as the Armory, erected twelve years ago at a cost of $100,000, and upon which large sums have since been expended to adapt it to the uses of a police station. It is large and is capable of accommodating all the police business of Chicago. It is now proposed to build a new station house to cost from $25,000 to $50,000 on a lot worth $60,000, and to expend $10,000 more in furnishing it, and this within two blocks of the Armory building. Is this action taken for the mere purpose of spending public money? Have the Common Council no other uses to which they can apply the revenue derived from taxation, than to build a new police station alongside the present one? There can be no pretence that the Armory is not equal to the present demands of the police business of the South Division. It has cost enough money to build a magnificent hotel, and why should it be abandoned? To what use is it to be put? What job is there in this new appropriation?

The members of the present Council should remember that they were elected to reform, and not practise, abuses of the taxing power. They were elected to stop all useless and wasteful expenditures of public money. How can they reconcile such an appropriation as this with their pledges to reduce expenditures to the indispensable needs of the city? If there be not a sufficient number of Aldermen to reconsider this vote, when it comes out of Committee of the Whole, or to defeat the ordinance it contains, we hope the Mayor will veto the whole ordinance. A more reckless appropriation has not been made by the Council for many a day.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Two girls near Carlinville have taken a contract to cut fifty cords of wood.

—At a festival in Macon, on Friday night, a large fruit cake was voted to Miss Stella Stringham, as the best looking lady in town.

—The Pekin *Register* learns that the Union Pacific Railroad Company has paid to the widow of John Sturdevin, deceased, of that city, the sum of $5,000. Mr. S. was one of the victims of the late disaster on that road.

—The second annual Illinois State Camp Meeting will be held on the grounds of Mr. John Price, in Old Town timber, eight miles southeast of Bloomington, commencing August 25, 1870, and continuing eight days.

—The Jacksonville *Sentinel* says: "We learn that, during last week, a child of Mr. M. Abbott, aged about 18 months, was buried, having come to its death under the following circumstances: The mother had, a short time previously, given the child a drink of cold water out of the spout of the tea-kettle. The child, subsequently, found the kettle when it contained boiling water, and applying its mouth to the spout, turned the kettle up and swallowed the hot water and steam. Death ensued in twenty-four hours. Mr. Abbott resides one mile west of Bethel, Morgan County."

IOWA.

A couple of Des Moines girls have invented and patented a washing and cooking boiler.

WISCONSIN.

The report that the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Wisconsin, adopted a canon, that "Every communicant of the church marrying outside of our communion, or married by any other than a clergyman of our church, shall stand *ipso facto* excommunicated," is thus corrected by a correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune*:

"It so happened that I was present at the convention of the Diocese of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, on Wednesday last, when a young man introduced the above-mentioned canon, who stated that he did so upon his own responsibility, and without expecting its favorable consideration. It was received with much merriment, and without one word of favor from any person but the young man who offered it. As a matter of simple courtesy to the man, it was, at his own request, referred to the Committee on Canons, and the committee, without leaving their seats, reported in words of pleasantry against it, and the proposed canon was rejected without one vote in its favor, except that of its author. The whole subject was out of the way in as little time as it has taken to pen this contradiction."

—Judge Mallory, of the Milwaukee Municipal Court, in his decision as to the validity of the city ordinance prohibiting the opening of dance-houses on Sunday, says:

"The Legislature of this State have had this Sunday question under consideration, and passed laws on the subject on at least three or five different occasions, and by a recent act abolished all laws relating to dancing on Sunday, and by the passage of another recent act greatly relaxed the laws relating to the observance of Sunday generally. In fact, all the so-called Sunday laws have for years remained a dead letter upon our statute books, by common consent; for, if rigidly enforced, they would, under the decisions of courts in England and the older States of this Union, make a criminal of a Christian who should shave himself on Sunday morning, before going to church, because too weary to do it on Saturday evening, or would enable him to cheat the barber out of his fee for performing such service for him.

"My education causes me to disapprove of the practice of dancing on Sunday, as a matter of taste, if nothing more; but I ought not to be allowed to compel persons differently educated to adopt my views or tastes.

"The consideration which I have given this subject has brought my mind clearly to the conclusion that this ordinance is against the recently declared policy of the State, and that neither the Legislature nor Common Council can authorize or pass such an ordinance, without violating the constitution of this State, and disregarding the principle of complete freedom of religious opinion and worship embodied in our American system of government."

INDIANA.

The driver of a carriage in which an Indiana woman was on her way to file a petition for a divorce had drank rather too much, and, overturning the vehicle, threw the woman out and broke her neck and the bond matrimonial at the same time.

—Reid Crandall, 80 years of age, living near Corydon, Harrison County, committed suicide on the 21st, by hanging himself. The deed was caused by intense suffering resulting from erysipelas in the face.

—The Evansville *Journal* of the 20th says: "Little Dickey Bovie, a son of Mr. Patrick Bovie, met with a singular accident yesterday afternoon. He was playing with his elder brother, about half-past 4 o'clock, and, passing for a moment by a grape arbor, to one of the posts of which a swing was hanging, Dickey took hold of the swing, and, it is supposed, had partly wound it around his finger, when his brother calling him, he started to run, when the sudden jerk of the swing cutting into the tender flesh of the child, who is only about 4 years old, cut off the end of the index finger of his right hand, just above the first joint, leaving the bone bare."

MICHIGAN.

Miss Smead, one of the teachers at the Holyoke Seminary, at Kalamazoo, has fallen heir to $50,000.

—A fire at Burch's mill, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, June 25, destroyed the saw-mill of Newman & Co., 1,200,000 feet of lumber, and a number of dwellings. Loss about $60,000; insurance only $8,000.

MINNESOTA.

Sixty miles beyond St. Paul is a farm worked by seven sisters. The parents of these girls were both invalids, and very poor. They went from Ohio to Minnesota barely three years ago, for their health. Under the Homestead law the family secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres. Moved by a natural sympathy for a family so [illegible] situated, their neighbors helped them to put up a log house, and they were able to hire men to split rails for fencing and to plow the land. All the rest of the work has been done by the seven girls, and last year they sold 900 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of wheat, and some 60 bushels of miscellaneous vegetables. They are now comfortably off, and find time to read books and newspapers.

MISSOURI.

James Hutchinson, who killed Colonel Wilder, of the Kansas City *Journal*, recently, died suddenly in that city last week.

—A jealous St. Louis youth the other day threw stones at his successful rival as he was entering the church to be married to the lady whom both loved.

NEBRASKA.

The Omaha *Republican* of the 26th says: "About 12 o'clock last night the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Webster streets was startled with the cry of murder. Hastening to the spot, we ascertained that a fatal stabbing affair was the cause of the fearful cry, and that the victims were Colonel Mulcahy, an attorney at law of this city; Jerry McCheane, a Constable, and an expressman, and the party committing the crime Bernard Doren. Justice Graham had issued a warrant for the arrest of Bernard Doren, who has been but six days out of jail and is known as a notorious character, and was stopping at this time on Webster street, south side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, and Constable McCheane, in company with Colonel Mulcahy and the expressman (whose name we were unable to learn), had gone to the house above named to make his arrest, when the fatal stabbing mentioned ensued. How it began, or what passed between the parties, we were unable to ascertain. On coming to the scene we found Colonel Mulcahy lying on the ground, corner of Thirteenth and Webster streets, with a number of citizens around him, and Dr. Mercer giving medical advice. Two wounds had been inflicted on his person, both entering the left lung. About a hundred yards distant, in front of the house where the assault was made, lay Constable McCheane with a cut in his left temple, penetrating to the brain. Dr. Denise was with him, doing all in his power to relieve his sufferings. The expressman, whose wound was through the hand, had gone to his house. Doren at that time had disappeared, but shrewd detectives and policemen were already on his track. A priest was present to administer spiritual consolation. The unfortunate men were left in the open air for an hour or more, and then removed to a house near by. The ground on which the warrant for the arrest of Doren was issued, as near as we could learn, was that of illegal living with his step-mother. Conflicting reports, however, were current as to that point."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The celebrated *Almanach de Gotha* sold, last year, an edition of 1,150 copies.

—The women in France, invited thereto by their English sisters, are about to agitate for a repeal of the French "Contagious Diseases Acts."

—In Hungary the arrest has been made of a band of robbers, cutthroats, and incendiaries, numbering no less than 300, of whom fifty will be condemned to death.

—Grand preparations are being made for the "Woman's Suffrage Bazaar," which is to be held in Boston next fall. Its object is to raise $10,000 for the furtherance of the cause in New England, and the women feel sure of the money.

—A Chinese junk, built by Celestials, has been launched at Vancouver, on the Pacific coast.

—A clergyman of Connecticut, famous for the numbers of people he has married, is called by a Hartford editor "an Izak Walton in the waters of matrimony."

—Presuming on the longevity of the colored race, a Georgia negro of mature age has been sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment for murder.

—A military company paraded at Boston a few days ago with twenty-two men bearing muskets and twenty-three playing on musical instruments.

—At Raleigh, N. C., some thieves burglarized a grocery store, and, coming back again, found a drunken policeman eating bread and bacon on the steps. They shampooed him with molasses, and filled his pockets and boots with soft-soap.

—A naked wild negro has been seen several times near Magnolia and Chatawa, La. He was first discovered two weeks ago by a white man near Magnolia, seated upon a fallen tree, eating pine cones. On being approached he ceased to eat, threw himself on all-fours, and ran until he managed to get out of sight. When next seen it was eight miles below, near the railroad station at Chatawa. Every effort to get him to talk to any one, even of his own color, failed, and, on being approached, he fled away rapidly, until he was seen no more. He manifests no savage or brutal qualities, but seems to entertain an absolute dread of intercourse with human beings. He appeared to be about 25 years of age, well built and healthy. His finger-nails have grown to an enormous length, resembling the claws of some wild feline animal. It is believed that he was originally a runaway, and that he has for years lived in the woods and swamps, and is not aware of the emancipation of his race.

—Junebug soup is actually a new dish just out in Germany. It is said to be really superior to crab soup, which gourmands consider delicious.

—A member of a highly respectable and influential family in New Orleans, who is passing a six months' sojourn in the parish prison, has written a note to the Judge who sentenced him, in which he cautiously admits that, after thirty-five days' experience, he cannot in candor appreciate the Judge's taste in this instance in having selected for him, during these warm and sultry days, such an uncongenial and dry retreat. He admits, however, that six months in the establishment will not, in any manner, make him six months older—"just the reverse, for, during that time will I," he continues, "undergo the rejuvenating process by which, Phœnix-like, will once more appear on the stage of usefulness, by presenting to an astonished community the old dilapidated form arrayed in the bloom and strength of youth."

—The Japanese have hitherto had a coinage of silver pieces, and also of silver pieces largely mixed with gold, which it is now their intention to replace by an issue of new dollars about equal to Mexican in shape, weight, and fineness. These are to be struck at the Japanese Mint at Osaka, the plant and machinery of which belonged formerly to the British Mint at Hong Kong, established about five or six years ago at great expense by the British Government, but sold to the Japanese in consequence of the want of success attending the coinage of British dollars in China. Numbers of the old Japanese coin have arrived in London, England, but far larger amounts have been sent to San Francisco and to India. Bar silver and Mexican dollars in return have been remitted from California.

—The horrid crime of infanticide, to repress too numerous a population, was not only sanctioned by the customs of the ancient world, but was recommended by its sages, and even enacted by its legislators. Thus Plato and Aristotle both enjoined the practice, and Lycurgus made it part of the laws of Sparta. In the Roman world, during the reign of Caligula, it was common. In more modern times, the Hottentots buried their children alive, and even at this day there are immense numbers of infants exposed every year to death on the streets of Pekin, and in Bombay, India, female infanticide prevails to such an extent that sometimes a thousand little female innocents have suffered in one year; the shocking act being generally performed by suffocating them in milk. At the annual sacrifices a Peru (before it was civilized), two hundred children were devoted to the health of the Incas and sacrificed.

—Germany has been visited by a dreadful storm. The disasters are immense; houses have been carried away, and a large number of persons have perished. At Grossen (Siebengurgen) the rain was so heavy that houses and their inhabitants were carried away by the current of water produced. After the subsiding of the flood, hundreds of cattle, interspersed with human corpses and the ruins of houses, were discovered in the slime; more than forty dead bodies have been recovered up to the present time. Of the sixty families composing the commune scarcely ten remain alive. At Nazy-Kun eighty houses were carried off by the waters. Sixty persons were destroyed by this catastrophe, to say nothing of the loss of property, which is exceedingly great. At Erfurt the lightning struck several objects, notably the steeple of All Saints' Church, consuming the spire.

—In Boyertown, near Reading, Pa. on Monday week, a little child of William Luly, about 1 year old, had its throat cut from ear to ear with a butcher's knife, by a girl named Catharine Hummel, aged about 13, who was employed in Luly's family as nurse. The deed was done while the family was at work in a hay-field. The girl at first charged the crime on a watchman on the railroad, but the circumstances pointed almost conclusively to her guilt, which, it is said, she afterwards admitted. No motive is known, except that she killed the child because it was a trouble.

—A colored lad who is now in jail in Hartford, Conn., having been sent there from Unionville for incendiarism, is a curiosity. He is only a trifle over three feet high, and is as thin as a match. At the bottom of each cell door in the jail is a small hole, six inches wide and eight high, through which rations are passed to the prisoners. This young darkey crawls through this hole in his own cell with perfect ease, and goes the rounds of his fellow-convicts, entering any cell he pleases. He has not yet attempted to go through the keyhole of the main door of the prison, but may some day try it.

—On June 17, a place called Panther Run, in Rutland Township, Tioga County, Pa., a boy, about 8 years old, named Todd, was found dead in the barn of his mother. Her story is that she sent him out to get some wood to make a fire. He not returning immediately, she went to look for him, and found him dead in the barn, lying across the manger, with his head on one side of it and his feet on the other side. A Coroner's jury found marks of a rope on his neck and where the knot of the rope had come under his ear. His neck was also said to be broken. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by hanging, the act being performed by the hands of some one to them unknown. No rope was at first discovered, but after a search through the barn one was found, with which the deed is supposed to have been done. There are strong suspicions in the neighborhood that the mother of the boy committed the murder. It is said that she had threatened to kill him only the day before, and that he had gone to one of the neighbors and begged to stay all night, because his mother abused him so that he could not stay at home.

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. Mill's Letter to Henry George, Esq., of San Francisco.

AVIGNON, France, Oct. 23, 1869.

DEAR SIR: The subject on which you have asked my opinion involves two of the most difficult and embarrassing questions of political morality—the extent and limits of the right of those who have first taken possession of an unoccupied portion of the earth's surface to exclude the remainder of mankind from inhabiting it, and the means which can be legitimately used by the more improved branches of the human species to protect themselves from being hurtfully encroached upon by those of a lower grade in civilization. The Chinese immigration into America raises both these questions. To furnish a general answer to either of them would be a most arduous undertaking.

Concerning the purely economical view of the subject, I entirely agree with you; and it could hardly be better stated and argued than it is in your able article in the New York *Tribune*. That the Chinese immigration, if it attain great dimensions, must be economically injurious to the mass of the present population; that it must diminish their wages, and reduce them to a lower stage of physical comfort and well-being, I have no manner of doubt. Nothing can be more fallacious than the attempts to make out that thus to lower wages is the way to raise them, or that there is any compensation, in any economical point of view, to those whose labor is displaced, or who are obliged to work for a greatly reduced remuneration. On general principles this state of things, were it sure to continue, would justify the exclusion of the immigrants, on the ground that, with their habits in respect to population, only a temporary good is done to the Chinese people by admitting part of their surplus numbers, while a permanent harm is done to a more civilized and improved portion of mankind.

But there is much, also, to be said on the other side. Is it justifiable to assume that the character and habits of the Chinese are insusceptible of improvement? The institutions of the United States are the most potent means that have yet existed for spreading the most important elements of civilization down to the poorest and most ignorant of the laboring masses. If every Chinese child were compulsorily brought under your school system, or under a still more effective one, if possible, and kept under it for a sufficient number of years, would not the Chinese population be in time raised to the level of the American? I believe, indeed, that hitherto the number of Chinese born in America has not been very great; but so long as this is the case, so long (that is) as the Chinese do not come in families and settle, but those who come are mostly men, and return to their native country, the evil can hardly reach so great a magnitude as to require that it should be put a stop to by force.

One kind of restrictive measures seems to me not only desirable, but absolutely called for—the most stringent laws against introducing Chinese immigrants as coolies, *i. e.*, under contracts binding them to the service of particular persons. All such obligations are a form of compulsory labor, that is, of slavery; and though I know that the legal invalidity of such contracts does not prevent them from being made, I cannot but think that if pains were taken to make it known to the immigrants that such engagements are not legally binding, and especially if it were made a penal offence to enter into them, that mode, at least, of immigration would receive a considerable check; and it does not seem probable that any other mode, among so poor a population as the Chinese, can attain such dimensions as to compete very injuriously with American labor. Short of that point, the opportunity given to numerous Chinese of becoming familiar with the better and more civilized habits of life, is one of the best chances that can be opened up for the improvement of the Chinese in their own country, and one which it does not seem to me that it would be right to withhold from them. I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

J. S. MILL.

To HENRY GEORGE, Esq., San Francisco.

SECOND LETTER FROM MR. MILL.

AVIGNON, Feb. 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I presume I am indebted to you for sending me the number of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE which commented on my supposed opinions respecting Chinese immigration. Nothing could be clearer or fairer than the editorial statement of the reasons which, in my opinion, *might* justify the exclusion of immigrant laborers of a lower grade of civilization than the existing inhabitants. But I never said that in America, and in the present circumstances of the case, it ought to be done. My letter on the subject to a California citizen, who had asked my opinion, has been so much misunderstood that I cannot but think the copy of my letter which I understand appeared in the newspapers, must have been a mutilated one. I distinctly declared that in my opinion the right course to be adopted is to endeavor, by education, to bring the rising generation of Chinese up to the level of Americans. If there is little or no rising generation (the Chinese not being permanent settlers), I said that in that case, their coming could not be such evil to the laboring classes as to justify its prohibition, while the opportunity it gives of conveying the ideas of a more civilized country into the heart of China is an advantage to the people of China, of which (I said) I do not think it would be right to deprive them. The only mode of immigration which I said that I thought should be prohibited was the bringing over Chinese as coolies under engagements to work for particular persons; which is a form of compulsory labor, or, in other words, of slavery.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,

J. S. MILL.

HORACE WHITE, Esq., Chicago.

Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Wells.

From the Nation.

There is no one who knows Mr. Boutwell, or is familiar with his course as a public man from the days when he was a Massachusetts country Democrat down to to-day, who does not give him credit for personal integrity. He would no doubt on occasion do a little caucusing that might have a doubtful look, and he would allow more than a little to be done for him; and he would not make difficulties when the man who had asked to be put into an Assessor's office or a Custom House or a Consulship; and he would be just as ready to give away places to the man who had served some other member of his party as to give them to the men who had served him. Inveterate politician as he is, and that in no high sense of the word, though not in the lowest, he can find it easy to spend the public's money on the public servants who work more to himself than to the public; but simple, crass honesty no one, so far as we know, has ever denied that this man, he possesses. And this is so well understood that with his getting into Grant's Cabinet gave rise to gloomy forebodings in the mind of everybody who knew what was the breadth of his views, and about how much knowledge he has, and how thoroughly he is a politician, and how he would run the thousands of offices in his gift as rewards for all kinds of people with similar "records." His appointment as Secretary nevertheless, added something to the strength of the public credit, and his course since his appointment has been serviceable in the same way. No one, friend or enemy, has doubted that, if the national debt could be speedily paid by a sort of financial brute force, we have a Secretary of the Treasury whose resistance to his personal creditors, and whose good intentions, and whose intensity of conviction and confidence in his convictions are such that the country's relations to the national creditors would speedily be of the best sort. Neither Boston, nor Hamburg, nor London, could fail to recognize the long difference between Mr. Boutwell, whether or not he had ever given any profitable study to finance, and an 1867 repudiator.

How little more than this we are likely to get from him has been for some time plain enough, but he has not made it so strikingly evident by any of his previous action as by what he has done in the case of Mr. Wells. Mr. Wells is probably the most useful public servant that the country to-day has. Beyond a doubt, for the next ten years, at least, the most valuable legislator is going to be the Congressman who has the clearest and most thorough knowledge of politico-economical questions; who best sees how the country can most rapidly become richer; and who understands and can show how, to that end, the loads of taxation of every description can be best arranged on the public back. Reconstruction we are nearly done with; and we should be much more nearly done with it if the men who have been in Congress for the last twelve months, and have made this session, perhaps, the most futile session that ever was held in Washington, had had any notion of what it is that the average voter is thinking about most seriously. And whatever may be the opinion of Senators and Representatives who have lost their old subjects of slavery and the rebellion, and have not the knowledge, and have not yet formed the inclination, to adapt themselves to new issues, it is neither the insurrection in Cuba, nor the purchase of San Domingo, nor the regulation of the Mormons, nor the affairs of Roumania, any more than the success of this or that party in Tennessee, that seems to the country to be of vital importance. And that all these are going to seem of less importance before they are seen of more, we may be quite sure. It is not on its addresses to Spain nor on its negotiations with Baez that the Republican party is to live for the next few years, but simply on its financial policy. And, as yet, it has none; nor can it be said to have in its ranks any Senator or Representative who has given proof of ability to shape one. Neither House has in it any man with a claim to the title of an expert in finance or any branch of political economy; and whether or not either House has any promising students is more than now appears, but if there are any such, they have need to bestir themselves, for Mr. Boutwell proposes to deprive them of their text-books, and to make their further study a work of immense difficulty. He is understood to intend securing the retirement of Mr. Wells, and the President is said to be at one with him in this remarkable project. The next Congress that legislates on pig-iron is to get its facts in regard to that manufacture, if it shall please Providence that it gets any facts in regard to pig-iron, from the gentlemen who make it. Any information as to the dividends of the New-York salt-makers is to come from their books, public or private, as may seem advisable, of the salt-makers themselves. In a word, there are to be no more American statistics, Mr. Boutwell has decided; and when the people are asked to give money to certain persons who plead poverty and demand government assistance, there is to be no means of discovering how needy they are except the word of the applicants; and each one of these, of course, strenuously maintains of almost every other one that he is a liar and, in effect, a common robber.

Here, it will be seen, is no question of protection or free trade, and no opportunity for any honest protectionist or free trader to disagree. It is simply that the facts on which legislation must be based, in order to be useful or stable, are to be taken away from the legislator; unless, indeed, he sets about acquiring the impartial mind, the power of close observation of innumerable details, and of generalizing upon them philosophically—of making himself over, in short, into a philosophic scientist, and then sets himself, when made over, to acquiring a vast mass of special knowledge which he now has nothing, and which Mr. Wells has. The fact would seem to be that the Secretary of the Treasury has a hatred of statistics, or, at least, a disbelief in them, which might be called very curious if it were not so common among the men who have been, in the recent history of the country. Mr. Wells, for example, gathers together from all parts of the country, and studies and tabulates, a mass of figures capable, in the hands of an instructed statistician, of showing with accuracy what is to be our next corn crop or wheat crop, or cotton or wool crop—a source of information, one would think, which a financial minister might be thankful to have ready to his hand and be able to use in making his scheme of taxation. But Mr. Boutwell is [illegible] not only of declining to use it, but of contradicting its conclusions on the strength of what he himself had observed from a car window when travelling up and down the country. Something like this we have heard of before, and there is nothing incredible in it, inexplicable as it ought to seem. Men of his kind do not care for figures, nor believe that there is a science of statistics, still less that upon it is based the science of society; and the political training which he has had has done nothing to develop in him anything but a sort of impatient contempt for people who insist on the [illegible] seas, who have for ten or twelve years past been navigating so successfully by merely keeping two or three of the great moral headlands in sight, that it is sometime since they dropped the compass and quadrant overboard, and became careless, if not sceptical and scornful, as to any other part of seamanship than crowding canvas. And the worse part of his training he got in the school that thinks enough is said when it can say that it has got a majority in the last fall elections, and a very good show—if the proper number of loud-mouthed speeches are made in the rural districts—for carrying the elections next fall.

We do not disguise our belief that it is little less than calamitous that a man so strong in his convictions, so narrow in his views, so uninstructed, and so saturated with the spirit of "practical politics," should have obtained the ascendency which Mr. Boutwell seems to have attained over the mind of General Grant, or, at least, should be able to constrain him to choose between retaining the Secretary or sacrificing the Commissioner. It is notorious that Mr. Boutwell dislikes all reform, that he pooh-poohs the notion of a Civil Service bill, that his department has been manned throughout in the precise spirit of Andrew Jackson's spoils policy. But that he should drive Mr. Wells from office is worse than all the rest; and that Grant should let him do it is something which, for its own sake, the Republican majority would, it seems to us, be only ordinarily prudent to prevent. Nothing, in short, should be left undone which seems likely to retain him. Mr. Wells can afford to go, we may be sure, a great deal better than we can afford to lose him.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Official Correspondence Relative to the Relinquishment of Exclusive Privileges.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The correspondence in relation to the French Marine Cable has just been published. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 31st of March last, addressed the following note to the Minister at Washington:

"The Government of the Emperor consents to the modification of its contract with the French Cable Company, in the sense of the relinquishment of the privilege (that is, consents to the relinquishment of the privilege), agreeably to the views of the Washington Cabinet. It likewise desires, in arranging this matter, to come to an understanding with the Government of the Union, in order to fix a maximum of thirty-seven francs fifty centimes as the price of a despatch of ten words, and to impose this condition on all the companies."

Mr. Fish, in reply to M. Berthemy, April 14, says:

"The President is gratified to learn that the French Government have adopted the views prescribed by him on the subject, and that they have revoked the grant of exclusive or monopoly privileges. He understands the relinquishment of the exclusive character of the grant made to the projectors of the present cable to involve the concession and acknowledgment of the full and equal right of any cable which may be established by authority of this government, to land upon the French shore, and to connect with and enjoy the same privileges and facilities for forwarding, transmitting, and delivering its messages over the lines established in French territory, and of connecting with extra-territorial lines, &c., that are or may be enjoyed by the present French line, or by any other hereafter to be established. In case the intent and effect of the relinquishment be other than as above, or in case it is not to be construed as granting or contemplating entire reciprocity and equal facilities, the President desires to be informed. He approves the idea of fixing a maximum rate of charge; possibly that suggested may be proper; but on this point he reserves an opinion. He will be glad to co-operate to produce such a result; either, legislation by both governments, or an arrangement by treaty, or both, may be necessary to effect this."

M. Berthemy, in reply, June 15, says:

"Referring to my verbal communication on this subject, I have the honor to inform you that the company in whose favor I have been directed by my government to ask for authorization to land [illegible] this country by telegraph with France, has renounced the exclusive privilege which was insured to it by the first contract. The treaty establishing this new situation has just been signed by the Minister of the Interior and Mr. Erlanger."

Mr. Fish, June 18, says:

"Understanding this relinquishment in the sense expressed in my letter to you of the 14th of April last, I have to say that in consequence of this the opposition which the Executive Department of the government has hitherto made to the landing of this cable is now withdrawn, and that I shall transmit the information which you have communicated to me to the appropriate committees of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, to which these bodies have respectively referred the proposed legislation on this subject."

DOMINICA.

The Bases of the Proposed Treaty.

[TRANSLATION.]

The following bases, which shall serve for framing a definitive treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, have been reduced to writing and agreed on by General Orville E. Babcock, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, and his special agent to the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Manuel Maria Gautier, Secretary of State of the Departments of the Interior and of Police, charged with the foreign relations of said Dominican Republic.

1. His Excellency, General Grant, President of the United States, promises privately to use all of his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment. And he offers to make no communication to that body on the subject until he shall be certain that it will be approved by a majority.

2. The acceptance of annexation will oblige the United States to pay one million and a half in coin, in order that the Republic may pay its debt, estimated at that sum. If the debt is in excess, it is to be charged to the Republic.

3. In case the North American Congress shall reject the proposition for annexation, the Dominican Government would accept as the price of sale of Samana the $2,000,000 in coin which the same government offered it under President Johnson.

3. His Excellency President Grant assumes the obligation to remit forthwith to the Dominican Government the sum of $150,000 in coin, and $50,000 in arms, for the purpose of defraying the unavoidable expenses of the State. Credit shall be allowed for this amount, either on account of that which will be payable in the event of acceptance of annexation, or of a preference for the acquisition of Samana.

4. The United States will guarantee the safety of the Dominicans pending those negotiations.

5. It is understood by both parties that if neither of the bases referred to shall be carried into effect, they shall be regarded as null and of no value or force. They shall throughout all time preserve their character of inviolable secrecy; but, if one or two of the extremes which they embrace shall be accepted, annexation of the republic or the cession of the Bay of Samana, their tenor shall be obligatory upon both parties, and shall be embraced without change in the definite treaty.

6. In case the proposition in relation to Samana should alone be accepted by the United States, and the sum of one hundred thousand hard dollars shall be remitted to this capital of San Domingo, the Dominican government will abstain from receiving it until the (Dominican) Senate shall have approved the bargain, for which purpose it engages to submit the question and to solicit said approval as soon as the said sum may arrive.

Done in duplicate in good faith in the city of San Domingo, the 4th day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord 1869.

ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.
MANUEL MARIA GAUTIER.

Dr. Livingstone.

At the final fortnightly meeting of the session of 1869-70 of the Royal Geographical Society of England, in London, June 14, Sir R. Murchison referred to the present position of Dr. Livingstone and the succor which is to be sent to him. He said:

"There have been great misrepresentations about this affair, and I have received numerous applications from active young men anxious to go in search of Dr. Livingstone, supposing that there was a real expedition about to start from this country or elsewhere. There is no such expedition, even in imagination, and certainly none in reality, contemplated in any way. Dr. Livingstone has been more than three years and a half in the heart of Africa, without a single European attendant. I am not sure that the sight of a young gentleman sent out from England, who was not acclimatised, would not produce a very bad effect instead of a good one upon my friend the Doctor, because he would have to take care of the new arrival, who would very soon die there, and the poor Doctor would have an additional load. I have, therefore, to announce that there is no such intention whatever. I have received a dozen letters from admirable young volunteers, who are anxious to distinguish themselves, but who have not the least idea of what they are about. I have every reason to believe that the £1,000 that the government has given will go out by the Consul of Zanzibar, who happens, accidentally, to be in this country, and who is going out immediately. He will instruct Dr. Kirk, the Vice Consul, to refit the same expedition which was started before, but which was impeded by an attack of cholera. The cholera has passed away entirely, the country is free from Zanzibar, and the only difficulty now is to get to Ujiji, where my dear and valued friend was and still is, for he cannot move forward or backward without carriers, supplies, and so forth. It will take two months or more for those supplies to go from the seaboard to Ujiji, therefore you must put aside all anxiety for some months to come. I hope in about seven or eight months hence you will hear good news, and that very soon after that we shall see our friend again in his native country."

Peaceable and Warlike Indians.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal, June 23.

The recent Indian attack at Camp Supply was not upon the intrenchments of our Quaker friends. Camp Supply is no longer a depot for the supply of the Indians. The Cheyenne Agency, the headquarters of the Quakers, is one hundred and forty miles below Camp Supply, where there are about 2,000 Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and many Apaches. The Kiowa and Comanche Agency is sixty miles further down, under charge of Friend Tatum. The Witchita Agency, under charge of Friend Richards, is between the Cheyenne and Kiowa and Comanche Agencies. None of these headquarters of our friends, the Quakers, have been disturbed. Superintendent Hoag thinks that very likely there are straggling bands of Cheyennes who, having joined the northern hostile tribes, have been engaged in recent hostilities. But they have had ample warning from Superintendent Hoag that if they crossed the Arkansas and got up in the vicinity of the railroad and the soldiers they would get into trouble. The Quakers desire all such stragglers and rebellious bands and factions to be severely dealt with by the military. While they trust in Providence and peace, they also believe in keeping the powder dry.

Apportionment Defeated.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Contrary to expectation, the Apportionment bill, which would have given the West largely increased representation in Congress, has been killed in the House, and with just indignation the people will learn it was killed by the Western Democrats. As usual, these members were willing to sacrifice any public interest to make a narrow partisanship their rule of action. Some time ago it was announced that when the bill returned to the House they would move to insert the rule of minority representation in the choice of members at large, so that in Illinois, for example, where five members might be chosen on a general ticket they would secure two of them, and in Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, probably one each. It was announced at the same time that, if their proposal was not granted, and if this wholly unprecedented course was not adopted for their benefit, they would defeat the bill. On Thursday the bill came back from the Senate, and Mr. Judd, of Illinois, moved to concur, which would have carried the bill through at once. Then the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, voted down the motion of Judd for the previous question, to enable Marshall to offer his amendment for minority representation, and that having been offered, the bill was easily slaughtered by sending it to the Judiciary Committee, where it is supposed it cannot be reached again this session.

The West owes a large debt to these Western Democrats. *Illinois is indebted to Mr. Marshall for the loss of five members in the next Congress*, to which the Senate bill would have entitled that State. Missouri may thank the obstinate, pig-headed partisanship of these men for the loss of three members, Iowa for the loss of three or four, and so on. We trust the debt will be paid. Governed by a narrow partisanship which disposed them to sacrifice the best interests of their States and of the West, rather than lose the chance of securing a few additional members for their defunct party, these men must have known, when they voted to defeat Judd's demand for the previous question, that the bill could never pass with Marshall's amendment, simply because the strength of the East and the West being nearly balanced, a very few Western men voting against the bill on account of that feature would kill it. Yet they deliberately chose that course, and will be held responsible for the consequences.

It is settled, then, that the West is not to have in the next Congress the proportion of power to which population entitles it. Until 1872, a majority of the whole people must continue to be ruled by a minority east of the Alleghanies. We might censure for obstinate opposition to a bill so just the Eastern members, who knew right well how much partial legislation has already done to estrange Western feeling. But they had the excuse of sectional interest. The Democrats from the West, who might have turned the scale to end that unjust sectional legislation, and refused, are the men chiefly to blame.

Quacks.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

One of the finest houses in Union square has been taken by a so-called Chinese doctor, Lum Ling Law, who claims to possess great numbers of wonderful medicines unknown to American doctors, and to be able to cure innumerable diseases heretofore considered incurable. It would not be surprising if he made as great a success as many of the other medical charlatans of this city. Some of the quacks have enormous revenues. There is one Broadway consumption curer, and cure-all doctor, whose annual income, for years past, has been between $100,000 and $125,000. He has constantly an average of between four and five thousand patients, located all over the country, most of whom communicate with him by letter, and to whom he transmits advice and prescriptions by post and express. His establishment is regularly organized, and is kept constantly running, though he himself is absent more than half of the time in other cities, where he has other establishments. His letters from patients number over a hundred a day, and he has about a dozen men and women engaged in reading, classifying, and answering them, and putting up the medicine for them. The whole machinery moves with regularity, though he himself never reads or answers any of the letters of his distressed but hopeful correspondents. There is no reason why he should know anything of the cases. His clerks can attend to the business as well as himself. He has some half dozen or dozen medicines, two or more of which he administers for consumption and every sort of complaint; and it only requires a little experience on the part of the clerks to classify every case in a big book under some given head, which requires a certain kind or kinds of medicine.

His constant supplies of victims are drawn mainly from the "intelligent rural population" of the Eastern and Western States.

There are a score or more of other great and successful medical quacks in New York, several of whom are no less successful than the Broadway charlatan here mentioned.

Dickens as a Christian.

From the London News, June 14.

On Sunday evening the Bishop of Manchester preached at Westminster Abbey from the words "Great is the mystery of Godliness." The sermon was a plea for the toleration of differences of opinion where the foundations of religious truths were accepted. Toward its conclusion, the Bishop said: It will not be out of harmony with the line of thought we have been pursuing—certainly it will be in keeping with the associations of this place, dear to Englishmen, not only as one of the proudest Christian temples, but as containing the memorials of so many who, by their genius in arts, or arms, or statesmanship, or literature, have made England what she is, if, in the simplest and briefest words, I allude to that sad and unexpected death which has robbed English literature of one of its highest living ornaments, and the news of which, two mornings ago, must have made every household in England feel as though they had lost a personal friend. He has been called in one notice "an apostle of the people." I suppose it is meant that he had a mission, but in a style and fashion of his own; a gospel, a cheery, joyous, ladsome message, which the people understood, and by which they could hardly help being bettered. It was the gospel of kindliness, of brotherly love, of sympathy in the widest sense of the word. I am sure I have *felt in myself the healthful spirit of his teaching*. Possibly we might not have been able to subscribe to the same creed in relation to God, but I think we should have subscribed to the same creed in relation to man. He who has taught us our duty to our fellow men better than we knew it before, who knew so well to weep with them that wept and to rejoice with them that rejoiced, who has shown forth all his knowledge of the dark corners of the earth, how much sunshine may rest upon the lowliest lot, who had such evident sympathy with suffering, such natural instinct of purity, that there is scarcely a page of the thousands he has written, which might not be put into the hands of a little child, must be regarded by those who recognize the diversity of the gifts of the spirit as a teacher sent from God. He would have been welcomed as a fellow-laborer in the common interests of humanity by Him who asked the question, "If a man love not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain to the House of Commons, in his sermon at the Savoy Chapel, spoke of the death of Charles Dickens, and said that, strange as it might sound, Mr. Dickens had by his writings done essential service to the Christian church. There was a purity and heartiness in his writings which were a natural consequence of his character, and this might be understood by the fact that one of the last letters he wrote, if, indeed, not the very last, was written with a view to remove a calumny that he had been unfaithful to Christian truth.

Mr. Dickens, the reverend chaplain said, had taught Christianity with much greater effect than many priests had done.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Town Trustees—Street Improvements—Town Plats—Ordinances.

At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the town of Hyde Park, held at the Hyde Park Hotel on Monday evening, the following business was transacted:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

By Mr. Clark, resolved that the Superintendent of Public Works immediately advertise for proposals to complete the work on Cottage Grove avenue, beginning at the south end, as requested in the prayer of L. L. Storms and others.

Mr. Clark reported that the Committee on Streets had examined Seventy-first street; had counted and measured stumps, and had considered the several bids, and find the bid of Charles Creighton is $47 lower than any other and recommend a contract with him. Report concurred in.

TOWN PLATS.

The following plats were approved: Resubdivision of Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9, in the east half of Block 2, of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision of west half of northwest quarter of Section 11, T. 38, R. 14 east. Wadsworth's Subdivision of Block 5, in second plat of Woodlawn, being a subdivision of the east 99 acres of the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 23, T. 38, R. 14 east.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

Mr. George W. Waite sent in his report of the sale of town lots, with names of purchasers and the amount of the sale—$21,816.25—with bills of expenses. He recommends division of the net proceeds of sale—one-third to the general town fund, and two-thirds to the Hyde Park avenue special assessment fund, this being the proportion due each of these funds on their contribution to the original purchase. The report was received and placed on file; the bills were referred to the Committee on Finance; and the President and Clerk were authorized to make and deliver the deeds to the purchasers.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

The Committee on Special Assessments reported that, by instruction, they had prepared a number of ordinances for special assessments.

The following were considered and adopted: To complete Madison avenue, at a cost of $1,000; to grub, grade, and gravel the east half of State street, from Sixty-third to Sixty-seventh street, $12,775; to open Forty-seventh street, from Hyde Park avenue east to Illinois Central Railroad; to complete town line drain on south line of Town 38, from Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad to Lake Michigan, $1,100; to grade, clay, and gravel Forty-eighth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Madison avenue, $250; to complete Seventy-first street drain, from Illinois Central Railroad to Lake Michigan, $2,000.

Henry Brookes and H. B. Bogue were appointed Commissioners to make the above assessments.

To complete the Fifty-ninth street drain from Hyde Park avenue to Woodlawn avenue, $3,000; to grade, ditch, and improve Hyde Park avenue [illegible]

A CARD.

On Tuesday, June 7, about 4 p. m., in front of my office, No. 87 Clark street, I was arrested by the order of Justice A. H. Banyon, without warrant or color of law. [illegible]

WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law.
CHICAGO, June 28.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Liability of Railroad Companies for the Acts of Their Agents.

Squabble Between the "Green Huntsman" Manager and a Ballet Master.

Supreme Court.

A NEW QUESTION DECIDED.

Bridget Taylor, administratrix, etc., v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This was an action to recover statutory damages for the death of a husband. The Supreme Court decided the case, which presented features new to this State. The opinion is by Breese, Chief Justice.

The declaration in this case alleges that the deceased was employed about the depot grounds and freight house as a common laborer, specially for the purpose of loading and unloading the freight cars, at monthly wages, and for no other or different purpose whatever; that, whilst he was engaged in [illegible] was ordered by the Superintendent or foreman of the company, employed to manage, direct, and superintend the business and affairs of the company about the depot, to couple and connect a freight car with some cars attached to a locomotive, contrary to the special engagement of the deceased, and to do which he was unused and inexperienced, and which fact was well known to the Superintendent; and whilst so engaged, having to go between the cars for the purpose, the engine was so carelessly managed as to bring the cars together with great force and whilst he was between them, by means of which he was crushed to death.

The demurrer admits these facts, and makes a strong case for the appellee.

Not like the cases cited by appellee, they show a case of a person injured while engaged in a sphere of employment, and under the command of his superior, different from the one in which he had been engaged to serve. In entering upon his engagement, the deceased may be presumed to have known the perils usually and necessarily incident to such service, and made his contract accordingly. So, in this case, the deceased engaged to perform work only ordinarily hazardous; he was compelled to do other work, extra hazardous, by which he lost his life. The Superintendent knowing he was unskilled and unacquainted with the manner of doing such work, when he ordered deceased to perform it. Admitting the deceased was in the same general service as the Superintendent, his sphere, however, was a special one, and he [illegible] to the command of the Superintendent. The company was constructively present, by and through this officer, and must be charged accordingly. It was, then, by the direct command of the company that the deceased was exposed to this peril, and one out of the line of business he had engaged to perform. He was killed by the negligence of the driver in charge of the locomotive while thus exposed. The law would be lamentably deficient did it permit no remedy in such a case.

None of the cases cited came up to the facts admitted by the pleadings in this case. Those cases, for the most part, proceed upon the ground that being fellow servants engaged in the same service, a recovery cannot be had for an injury to one so situated against the common employer, that the doctrine of *respondeat superior* does not apply.

We place this case on the ground of the misconduct of the company in exposing the deceased to this peril, and when so exposed in so carelessly managing the engine as to cause his death. It is needless, in this view, to consider or comment upon the numerous cases cited. None of them meet this case. * * * Judgment reversed.

Circuit Court.

PARTITION.

Mary E. George v. Mary Ella George et als.—Decree of sale (partition) of Lot 1 of Block 39, Original Town, property lying just west of Randolph street bridge, on Randolph street.

Superior Court.

ON TRIAL.

Andrew Ryan v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. This is an action on the case, being tried, in which the damages are laid at $20,000. On February 26, 1868, plaintiff was in the act of crossing the track of the company, near the corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street, when a train approached. He was knocked down, run over, his left leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, and his right leg and shoulder were broken. He charges that the locomotive approached him at a rapid rate, and that no signal or warning of its approach was given.

JUDGMENT.

Winsted Savings Bank v. Joseph Knox, M. S. Lawrence, J. A. Griswold, John M. Carpenter, and John D. Weber. By confession for $5,793.18. Note executed to Tucker & Richie on the 5th day of June, 1869, payable, with interest, in one year.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Jannetje Reinsberg v. Cornelius Bowman. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000, and capias sued out. Plaintiff charges that the defendant, in forcible, but very naughty, language, slandered her by accusing her of a want of chastity.

County Court.

BALLET-MASTER'S SQUABBLE.

Alexander Blandowski v. George J. Deagle. Trial under the statute as to a question of fraud alleged against defendant. Blandowski was ballet master at the Opera House. [illegible]

WILL PROBATED.

Estate of Thomas Farrell. Will proved, and letters testamentary granted to Bridget Farrell, widow, under bond of $40,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of John Mensing. Administration granted to Caroline Mensing, widow, under bond of $600.

SETTLED.

Estate of James A. Bremner. Declared settled.

Recorder's Court.

ON TRIAL—SPECIALISTS.

Edward C. Gray, Dr. Charles A. Payne, Dr. J. H. Clark, and Mrs. Thomas, alias Wright, are now taking their trial under an indictment which charges them with having procured a miscarriage upon one Ann E. Fuller. The operation, it is charged, was performed at the office of Payne, somewhere about two years since.

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Henry Poole was tried and convicted under an indictment for robbery. He forcibly took from Mr. John H. Humphrey a watch, valued at $200, and some sum of money. The penalty was assessed at fourteen years in the Penitentiary.

ONE YEAR FOR LARCENY.

John O'Neil was found guilty of the larceny of iron valued at $17.50, and ordered to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

William Hoffmann and Henry Kolm were charged with committing an assault upon Patrick Hickey, of Bridgeport. [illegible]

WEST SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. McVicker will "take the chances" again at his theatre this evening.

"The Green Huntsman" at the Opera House this evening.

At the Dearborn Theatre, this evening, the Lauri Troupe and the Boneless Man will be the attractions.

"The Lancers" at the Museum this evening.

The members of the Green Huntsman troupe have generously tendered a complimentary benefit to Mr. Deagle, the manager, as will be seen by the following card: [illegible]

We are informed the testimonial will be on the Fourth of July.

THE PROFITS OF SHOW BUSINESS. [illegible]

JESUS AND THE PHARISEES.

Interesting Lecture by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, a Learned Jewish Rabbi of Cincinnati.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise, a learned and liberal rabbi, of Cincinnati, delivered the first of his lectures on "The Historical Origin of Christianity" in this city, at the synagogue, corner of [illegible] avenue and Peck court, last evening [illegible]

STARVATION AND NEGLECT.

A Horrible Case of Parental Brutality in the West Division—An Infant Starved to Death.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 28.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Cause of the Deficiency—A Waste of Water—The Works Supplying 28,000,000 Gallons Per Day.

Complaints of the most serious nature are constantly being made in all portions of the city respecting an insufficient supply of water. [illegible]

GENERAL ANDERSON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A late number of your paper contained [illegible] of General Robert Anderson and his present embarrassed condition [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 28, 1870.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health Doings the Past Week—Great Increase in Infantile Mortality—Deaths from Small-Pox.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health has been held yesterday afternoon. [illegible]

MORTALITY REPORT.

[illegible]

WHERE THEY DIED.

[illegible]

SMALL-POX.

[illegible]

NUISANCES ABATED.

Health Officer Burnham reported the abatement during last week of 1,310 nuisances, and that 133 houses had been connected with sewers.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, June 28: [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

Congress has been discussing the currency question almost daily for six months, and the "demnition total"—as Mr. Mantilini would say—of its ponderings, its discussions, its funding schemes, its committee deliberations, etc., is, that it now goes back to the first currency measure that passed by the Senate this year—viz., the Sherman $45,000,000 currency bill, passed by the Senate in February. After the Senate, having passed a measure for contraction—the Funding bill—which the House would not approve, and after the House having passed a measure for a slight inflation—the $95,000,000 Currency bill—which the Senate would not approve, the Committee of Conference compromised by adopting and reporting a bill which, if it passed and became operative, would produce from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 of contraction of the volume of currency in circulation, but, *per contra*, provides for free banking on a specie basis. The specific provisions of the bill are:

1. An increase of $45,000,000 of National Bank circulation, upon the same basis of redemption in legal tender notes as the present national currency.

2. The withdrawal of an amount of 3 per cent certificates corresponding to, and concurrent with, the increase of National Bank notes.

3. Free banking on a gold basis, viz: Authorizing the issue of an unlimited amount of National Bank circulation to banks that will deposit gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and take 80 per cent of circulation on the par value of the bonds, with a circulation they must redeem in coin at their counters, and at their redeeming agencies in New York, and against which they must hold 25 per cent reserve in coin.

4. The withdrawal of $25,000,000 of the present kind of National Bank currency from banks in Eastern States, and a redistribution of the same as it shall be applied for by banks in Western and Southern States.

There is scarcely any alteration in this bill from the form in which it passed the Senate over four months ago. It provides for two distinct classes of National Bank currency, viz.: One redeemable in legal tenders, and one redeemable in coin. It is proposed to govern the two kinds of banks by the same regulations as are now provided in the National Currency act, except that in the case of the specie-paying banks, the words "lawful money" shall, in all cases, mean coin of the United States. When this measure was under discussion some months ago, it was objected that the specie-paying banks would be obliged to accept the gold notes of all other specie-paying banks at par, for all debts, thus obliging those banks to accept for their bills receivable something that they could not be used in the redemption of their own notes. This feature would, at least, oblige specie-paying banks to send the notes of all similar banks to New York for redemption, and would oblige the keeping of large reserves in that city as well as at home. Notwithstanding this feature, which would perhaps prevent the organization of gold-note banks in this part of the country, it is probable that banks on a specie redemption basis would be organized in the Cotton States, as soon as such a bill becomes a law. The currency issued by them would be circulated at home, and would eventually drive out a large proportion of the present kind of National bank notes and greenbacks, which would find their way to the Northern States, and the increase of currency in circulation in the Northern States from this cause would probably be equal to the $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 of contraction which would be caused by the withdrawal of about 16 per cent of legal tenders to be held as legal reserve against the $45,000,000 of increased National Bank currency on the present basis. It is not very probable that this bill will pass the House; but it is quite certain that, if it does not pass, there will be nothing done with the currency by the present Congress. The Senate has shown that it will not budge toward an increase of currency on any terms, except upon the basis of specie redemption. It is now but sixteen working days until the adjournment of Congress, and people may, therefore, make up their minds that there will be no inflation of the currency.

Wheat is now worth 8s 9d per cental in Liverpool. That is equivalent to $1.29 per bushel in American gold, counting sterling exchange at its par of 9½. Wheat in this market at $1.05, currency, is 95 cents in gold. The cost of freight from here to Liverpool, with commissions in that market, is, in round figures, 43 cents in gold per bushel. Add this to the 95 cents, and we have $1.38 per bushel in gold, showing that this market is 7 cents in gold, or nearly 8 cents in currency, above the Liverpool market.

The money market continues to have a stringent tendency, and the banks experience an increase of the demand from grain operators, who are loth to sell out. The banks are accommodating all shippers and all regular mercantile customers, but are still discouraging the holding of grain in this market.

In the open market money is plenty enough at 1½ per cent per month on all good mercantile paper. There is scarcely any currency moving in any direction. There is still a vast amount of currency retained in the country, none of which comes back yet.

Exchange is rather scarce, owing to the light shipping movement, and sold at from 1/10 per $1,000 discount to par between banks to-day. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

At the Stock Board, to-day, the following bids for, and offers of, local stocks were made:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day—as telegraphed to Barrett & March—was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 28.—There was a firmer tone to Wall street markets this afternoon [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 184 cars wheat, [illegible] cars and 20,300 bu corn, 14 cars oats, [illegible] rye, 2 cars barley. Total (382 cars), [illegible] bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 6,724 bu wheat, 3,630 bu corn, 1,560 bu oats, 471 bu rye.

There was a rather large attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderate activity in the leading grain markets, but at lower prices all round, due to the fact that the large quantities here are very heavy to carry, especially as the bankers have commenced to discriminate against grain holders, so much as to render it almost impossible for any one to carry it, unless possessing peculiar facilities, such as those which enable a few to carry [illegible] per cent per month for the accommodation. It would be interesting to know the parties who are interested in bearing the markets, and to understand the exact extent to which they are able to control the money market to their own benefit. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

The Liability of Railroad Companies for the Acts of Their Agents.

Squabble Between the "Green Huntsman" Manager and a Ballet Master.

Supreme Court.

A NEW QUESTION DECIDED.

Bridget [illegible], administratrix, etc., v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. This was an action to recover statutory damages for the death of a husband. The Supreme Court decided the case, which presented features new to this State. The opinion is by Breese, Chief Justice.

The declaration in this case alleges that the deceased was employed about the depot grounds and freight house as a common laborer, especially for the purpose of loading and unloading the freight cars, at monthly wages, and for no other or different purpose whatever; that, while he was engaged in loading a freight car with pig iron, the deceased was ordered by the Superintendent or foreman of the company, employed to manage, direct, and superintend the business and affairs of the company about the depot, to couple and connect a freight car with another car attached to a locomotive, contrary to the special engagement of the deceased, and to do which he was wholly unskilled and inexperienced, and of the danger of which he was ignorant, [illegible] ... [illegible]

We place this case on the ground of the misconduct of the company in exposing the deceased to this peril, and when so exposed in so carelessly managing the engine as to cause his death. It is needless, in this view, to consider or comment upon the numerous cases cited. None of them meet this case. Judgment reversed.

Circuit Court.

PARTITION.

Mary E. George [illegible] Ella George et al.—Decree of sale [illegible] of Lot 1 of Block 84, Original Town, [illegible] lying just west of Randolph street bridge, on Randolph street.

Superior Court.

ON TRIAL.

Andrew Ryan v. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. This is an action on the case, being tried, in which the damages are laid at $20,000. On February 22, 1868, plaintiff was in the act of crossing the track of the company, near the corner of Chicago avenue and Halsted street, when a train approached. He was knocked down, run over, his left leg was so badly crushed that it had to be amputated, and his right leg and shoulder were broken. He charges that the locomotive approached him at a rapid rate, and that no signal or warning of its approach was given.

JUDGMENT.

Winsted Savings Bank v. Joseph Knox, M. A. Lawrence, J. A. Griswold, John M. Carpenter, and John D. Weber. By confession, for $1,[illegible]. Note executed to Tucker & Riche on the 5th day of June, 1869, payable, with interest, in one year.

ALLEGED SLANDER.

Jannetje Heinenberg v. Cornelius Bowman. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000, and [illegible]. Plaintiff charges that the defendant, in forcible, but very naughty, language, slandered her by accusing her of a want of chastity.

County Court.

BALLETMASTER'S SQUABBLE.

Alexander Blandowski v. George J. Deagle. Trial under the statute as to a case of fraud alleged against defendant. Blandowski was ballet master at the Opera House. He brought suit to recover under an allegation that he had been improperly discharged from his engagement. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Verdict, defendant not guilty, and arrest discharged.

WILL PROBATED.

Estate of Thomas Farrell. Will proved, and letters testamentary granted to Bridget Farrell, widow, under bond of $8,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of John Menshing. Administration granted to Caroline Menshing, widow, under bond of $800.

SETTLED.

Estate of James A. Brenner. Declared settled.

Recorder's Court.

ON TRIAL—SPECIALISTS.

Edward C. Gray, Dr. Charles A. Payne, Dr. J. H. Clark, and Mrs. Thomas, alias Wright, are now taking their trial under an indictment which charges them with having procured a miscarriage upon one Ann E. Fuller. The operation, it is charged, was performed at the office of Payne, somewhere about two years since.

FOURTEEN YEARS FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Henry Poole was tried and convicted under an indictment for robbery. He forcibly took from Mr. John H. Humphrey a watch, valued at $[illegible], and some sum of money. The penalty was assessed at fourteen years in the Penitentiary.

ONE YEAR FOR LARCENY.

John O'Neil was found guilty of the larceny of iron valued at $17.80, and ordered to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

William Hoffmann and Henry Kohn were charged with committing an assault upon Patrick Hickey, of Bridgeport. [illegible] ... [illegible]

WEST SIDE COURT.

William O'Hara, John McGrew, and Gus Downing were held in $1,000 bail each for trial on the charge of stealing horses, as already reported.

John Webb was fined $10 for abusing an intoxicated man on the street.

Vincent Cary was fined $10 for beating Mrs. Vincent Cary.

Pat. O'Donovan, William Cavanagh, and Daniel [illegible] were each fined $5 for engaging in an [illegible] fight on DeKoven street.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

There were few cases before Justice Dreser, yesterday, and none of them had any features of public interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. McVicker will "take the chances" again at his theatre this evening.

"The Green Huntsman" at the Opera House this evening.

At the Dearborn Theatre, this evening, the Lorri Troupe and the Business Man will be the attractions.

"The Lesson" at the Museum this evening.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 27.

JESUS AND THE PHARISEES.

Interesting Lecture by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, a Learned Jewish Rabbi of Cincinnati.

Dr. Isaac M. Wise, a learned and liberal rabbi, of Cincinnati, delivered the first of his lectures on "The Historical Origin of Christianity" in this city, at the synagogue, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court, on last evening. [illegible] ... [illegible]

The lecturer closed as follows: "Jesus [illegible] living reality, an enthusiastic and thoroughly Jewish patriot, who understood fully the questions of the age and the problems of His people, and the invincible desire to solve them. There was no originality in His words. His disciples [illegible] Him to the Jew. His followers made of Him the symbol of persecution. Therefore, the Jews did not think of reclaiming Him, who was [illegible] by theirs, their blood and their flesh, was of their mind, and intellect, bred and nurtured, taught and practised their law, their morals, and their wisdom, and felt their woes and their afflictions. He longed to be their redeemer, and was crucified; He taught their doctrines, and was crucified; He unfurled their banner, and became a great captain of a mighty host. His martyrdom became the cause of a new era in the world's history."

The lecturer then announced, for next Thursday evening, the subject "The Apostles and the Essenes."

STARVATION AND NEGLECT.

A Horrible Case of Parental Brutality in the West Division—An Infant Starved to Death.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the remains of Maggie Cummings, 9 months old, who died at the residence of her parents, [illegible] street, near [illegible] avenue. The verdict of the jury was that death resulted from starvation and neglect. [illegible] ... [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 28.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Cause of the Deficiency—A Wanton Waste of Water—The Works Supplying 28,000,000 Gallons Per Day.

Complaints of the most serious nature are constantly being made in all portions of the city respecting an insufficient supply of water. For several years past, during short or extended terms of unusual heat and drought, a similar state of things has existed, but not to such a general and widespread extent as at present. For the past few days it is probable that at least ten per cent of the population of Chicago has experienced the most serious inconvenience, annoyance, and, in many cases, actual suffering, incident to a scarcity of water—and this, notwithstanding the fact that during this period, the actual quantity of water supplied has exceeded, by fully 50 per cent, that of the greatest daily average in any year before. The demand and consumption have been unexpectedly, unprecedentedly, large.

In his last annual report, for the year ending March 31, 1869, D. C. Cregier, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, estimated the increase [illegible] as follows: "It will be necessary, the coming year, to use two engines both day and night, which case the full duplication of pumping machinery, which is so essential to a constant and reliable supply of water in our city, will not [illegible]" [illegible] ... [illegible]

The Board of Public Works, unable to exercise supervision over every dwelling in the city, are powerless to remedy the evil, except in so far as may be done in a [illegible]. [illegible] ... [illegible]

GENERAL ANDERSON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A late number of your paper contained a notice of General Robert Anderson and his present embarrassed condition, which every American must have read with the deepest humiliation. His services, which can hardly be overrated, so long gone unrewarded, it cannot easy to say a tardy act of justice is better than never. If we cannot wipe from the national fame the stain of having neglected one of our heroes, we can at least [illegible]. [illegible] ... [illegible]

CHICAGO, June 28, 1870.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Deaths During the Past Week—Great Increase in Infantile Mortality—Deaths from Small-Pox.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health was to have been held yesterday afternoon. The only Commissioners present were Mr. Hoard and [illegible], and, there being no quorum, there was no meeting. Had there been a meeting, the following reports would have been presented:

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported 193 deaths during the past week, and 109 in the corresponding week of 1869, showing an increase of 84. The deaths in the preceding week of 1870 was 131, showing an increase of 62. Of the deaths, 90 were males and 103 females; of which 103 [illegible] 1 year of age and one over 90 years.

WHERE THE DEAD WERE BORN.

Of the dead, 2 were born in Bohemia; 2 in some other places; 1 each in Canada, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland; 6 of native parents in Ireland; 21 of foreign parents; 21 in other parts of the United States; 7 in England; 26 in Germany; 8 in Ireland; and 1 each in Norway and [illegible].

WHERE THEY DIED.

The deaths were distributed as follows: First Ward, 4; Second, 7; Third, 2; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 9; [illegible] ... Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 8; Fourteenth, 10; Fifteenth, 15; Sixteenth, 14; Seventeenth, 13; Eighteenth, 13; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, [illegible]; County Hospital, 3; [illegible] Hospital, [illegible]; Immigrants, 3; Jewish Home, [illegible]; Hospital, 1; Soldiers' Home, [illegible]; [illegible] Orphan Asylum, 8; suicide, 3.

OBSERVATIONS.

The increase in the number of deaths from all causes is very great, but is most marked in infantile diseases incident to summer, particularly diarrhoea, [illegible] and convulsions. The mean temperature of the week was 76 degrees—11 degrees higher than last week. There was no rain [illegible]. The wind was from the southeast. Three deaths occurred from sunstroke, and one from [illegible]. [illegible] ... [illegible] Two fires occurred on account of [illegible].

SMALL-POX.

There were seven cases of small-pox and varioloid during the week, of which four died—a greater number of deaths from that disease than has occurred for the same period in two years. The [illegible] is assigned as the cause.

NUISANCES ABATED.

Health Officer Burnham reported the abatement during last week of 1,310 nuisances, and that 133 houses had been connected with sewers.

REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds, conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, were filed for record on Tuesday, June 28: [illegible] ... [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

Congress has been discussing the currency question almost daily for six months, and the "demolition total"—as Mr. Mantilini would say—of its ponderings, its discussions, its funding schemes, its committee deliberations, etc., is, that it now goes back to the first currency measure passed by the Senate this year—viz., the Sherman $45,000,000 currency bill, passed by the Senate in February. After the Senate, having passed a measure for contraction—the Funding bill—which the House would not approve, and after the House having passed a measure for a slight inflation—the $95,000,000 Currency bill—which the Senate would not approve, the Committee of Conference compromised by adopting and reporting a bill which, if it passed and became operative, would produce from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 of contraction of the volume of currency in circulation, but, per contra, provides for free banking on a specie basis. The specific provisions of the bill are:

1. An increase of $45,000,000 of National Bank circulation, upon the same basis of redemption in legal tender notes as the present national currency.

2. The withdrawal of an amount of 3 per cent certificates corresponding to, and concurrent with, the increase of National Bank notes.

3. Free banking on a gold basis, viz: Authorizing the issue of an unlimited amount of National Bank circulation to banks that will deposit gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States, and take 80 per cent of circulation on the par value of the bonds, which circulation they must redeem in coin at their counters, and at their redeeming agencies in New York, and against which they must hold 25 per cent reserve in coin.

4. The withdrawal of $25,000,000 of the present kind of National Bank currency from banks in Eastern States, and a redistribution of the same as it shall be applied for by banks in Western and Southern States.

There is scarcely any alteration in this bill from the form in which it passed the Senate over four months ago. It provides for two distinct classes of National Bank currency, viz.: One redeemable in legal tenders, and one redeemable in coin. It is proposed to govern the two kinds of banks by the same regulations as are now provided in the National Currency act, except that in the case of the specie-paying banks, the words "lawful money" shall, in all cases, mean coin of the United States. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Wheat is now worth 8s 9d per cental in Liverpool. That is equivalent to $1.29 per bushel in American gold, counting sterling exchange at par of 9½. Wheat in this market at $1.02, currency, is 90 cents in gold. The cost of freight from here to Liverpool, with commissions in that market, is, in round figures, 40 cents in gold per bushel. Add this to the 90 cents, and we have $1.30 per bushel in gold, showing that this market is 7 cents in gold, or nearly 8 cents in currency, above the Liverpool market.

The money market continues to have a stringent tendency, and the banks experience an increase of the demand from grain operators, who are loth to sell out. The banks are accommodating all shippers and all regular mercantile customers, but are still discouraging the holding of grain in this market. In the open market money is plenty enough at 1½ per cent per month on all good merchants' paper. There is scarcely any currency moving in any direction. There is still a vast amount of currency retained in the country, very little of which comes back yet.

Exchange is rather scarce, owing to the light shipping movement, and sold at from 1-10 per $1,000 discount to par between banks to-day. At the counter bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

At the Stock Board, to-day, the following bids for, and offers of, local stocks were made:

	Asked.	Bid.
First National Bank	180	
Third National Bank		135
Union National Bank	[illegible]	
City National Bank	160	
Manufacturers' National Bank	143	140
Merchants' National Bank	125	
Commercial National Bank		
Chamber of Commerce		
Chicago Dock Company	110	
Chicago Gas and Coke Company	150	
Chicago City R. R., South Division		110
Lumbermen's Insurance Co.	110	
Merchants' Insurance Co.		150
Republic Insurance Co.	30	20
Commercial Insurance Co.		
Equitable Insurance Co.		

The range of gold in New York to-day—as telegraphed to Barratt & March—was:

10:00 a. m.	111½	1:30 p. m.	111¼
10:30 a. m.	111	2:00 p. m.	111¼
11:00 a. m.	111	4:30 p. m.	111¼
12:00 m.	111¼	5:00 p. m.	111¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 28.—There was a firmer tone to Wall street markets this afternoon, with a general improvement in prices, and rather more activity. This was brought about chiefly by telegrams from Washington, that the Conference Currency bill would, probably, be defeated in the House. The Assistant Treasurer, to-day, commenced to anticipate the July interest. The amount paid out was $2,467,996.

Money very easy at 3 to 5 per cent on call, with exceptional loans at 6 per cent.

Sterling firmer at 109@109½, leading bankers asking the latter.

Gold firmer, opening at 111; advancing to 111¼, and closed at 111¼@111½. Borrowing rates flat to 3-64. Clearances, $47,000,000.

Governments strong and higher, with increased business. [illegible]

State bonds weak on Tennessee, and steady on others. [illegible]

Stock market strong, and business quite large, compared with the past few days. New York Central led the market on the upward turn, and advanced 1⅝ per cent, and the stock was selling at 97¾, and strong at 98¼. [illegible] ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,990	6,295	2,884	10,559
Wheat, bu	65,290	87,067	13,544	41,359
Corn, bu	106,965	26,313	39,509	91,148
Oats, bu	17,458	10,891	9,960	6,535
Rye, bu	3,375	1,500	22,655	330
Barley, bu	6,180	20	2,330	
Grass seed, lbs	1,050	400		
[illegible]				
Cured meats, lbs		960	25,363	191,916
Beef, brls			101	
Pork, brls			982	10
Lard, lbs		4,300	12,930	18,752
Tallow, lbs	3,440	4,220	24,000	43,139
Butter, lbs	15,917	62,951	20,780	103,120
Live hogs, No		1,451		1,454
Cattle, No		1,437		1,450
Hides, lbs	122,791	75,645	145,915	11,490
Highwines, brls	22	245	475	232
Wool, lbs	45,615	63,670	12,240	64,930
Potatoes, bu	2,138	1,980		550
Lumber, m	11,105	8,146	1,098	2,272
Shingles, m	1,540	3,831	1,150	1,154
Lath, m	1,495	730	120	283
Salt, brls		16,799	3,095	1,889

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 184 cars wheat, 173 cars and 20,300 bu corn, 14 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 2 cars barley. Total (382 cars), 154,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 6,724 bu wheat, 3,530 bu corn, 1,536 bu oats, 471 bu rye.

There was a rather large attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderate activity in the leading grain markets, but at lower prices all round, due to the fact that the large quantities here are very heavy to carry, especially as the bankers have commenced to discriminate against grain holders, so much as to render it almost impossible for any one to carry it unless blessed with an independent fortune, or possessing peculiar facilities, such as those which enable a few to carry it and charge 12 per cent per month for the accommodation. It would be interesting to know the parties who are interested in bearing the markets, and to understand the exact extent to which they are able to control the money market to their own benefit. The exhibit might prove to be equal to the transactions of a gambler who holds a handful of stocked cards.

Highwines were quiet, and a shade easier, closing nominal at 98 and 99c for wood and ironbound lots. Sales were: 50 brls iron bound at $1.00; and 100 brls do at 99c.

Lake freights were dull and easier. A total of six charters was reported, on the basis of 6c for wheat to Buffalo; 5½c for corn to do; 4½@4¾c for oats to do; 12c for wheat to Oswego and Kingston; 11c for corn to do; 21½c through for wheat to New York; and 20c for corn to do.

Provisions were little better than inactive, and nominal at former quotations. There was some idle talk about options for future delivery, but no transactions. Closing prices for cash lots were as follows: Mess pork, $29.25@29.75, according to overweight; mess ordinary, $28.25@28.50; lard, 15½@15⅝c for summer, and 15¾@16c for winter-rendered lots; "F. P. A. Co.'s cade," 18½@19c; bulk shoulders, 11½c; summer do, 11¾c; do Cumberlands, 13⅞@13½c; do rough sides, 14½c; do short ribs, 15@15½c; sales lots do held at 14½c; do short clear, 15½@15⅝c; bacon shoulders, 13½@13⅝c packed; do clear rib, 16½@16⅞c; do clear sides, 17½c; greases, 7½@12c; tallow, 9@9½c, outside for choice. [illegible] ... [illegible]

No new features were developed in the market for flour. The demand, as has been the case for several days back, was of a meagre character, and as the advices from the East were of an unfavorable tenor, prices were weak and easy—a few holders granting concessions to the extent of 10@12½c per brl on standard brands. The following sales were reported: White Winter Extras—300 brls brands given, on terms not made known. Red Winter Extras—100 brls on private at $5.50. Spring Extras—200 brls "Star and Crescent" at $6.50; 100 brls "Jackman's Best" at $6.25; 100 brls "Crossett's" at $6.00; 650 brls brands given on private terms; 50 brls not named at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.70; 100 brls do at $4.50. Unsound Spring Extras—50 brls not named at $4.10. Total, 1,750 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

Choice white winter extras	7.50 @	8.00
Fair to good do	6.50 @	7.00
Red winter extras	5.50 @	6.50
Fancy spring extras	6.25 @	6.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50 @	6.00
Fair do	5.25 @	5.50
Low grade do	4.50 @	4.75
Spring superfines	4.00 @	4.37½
Rye flour	4.75 @	5.00
Bran	15.00 @	15.75
Middlings	16.00 @	20.00

Wheat was irregular and nervous at an average decline of about 5c from yesterday, making a drop of 13c since a week ago. New York was quoted lower, and there was an encouraging report from the other side of the water (to the bears) to the effect that the crops will turn out well, after all, and that the wheat crop of Great Britain promises to exceed that of 1868, which was the largest known for many years. It also seems that there is no certainty of an extensive failure in France. The French have been acting with true philosophical forethought in laying in a little extra stock ahead, in preference to following the example of Peter Pomeroy, and "taking the chances." All this, however, was nothing in the balance, compared with the universal desire to unload, which caused offerings to be made in avalanche fashion, while the desire to buy was faint as the warmth of a winter sun, covered all over with spots. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Corn was active, and averaged ½c better. The market was dull and lower early, but improved after the receipt of New York despatches, quoting corn stronger on the seaboard, and there was then a good demand here, principally speculative, with free prophecies that corn will touch one dollar within a month. The greatest element of strength was the fact that receipts are decreasing, and promise to dwindle down to small proportions shortly, as it is known that country purchasers have slackened off. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Oats were quiet and ½c lower, chiefly in sympathy with wheat, there being no particular weakening in New York, nor inciting causes here inside oat circles. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Rye was dull and 2c lower, closing at the range of prices paid. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Barley was firm, but quiet. [illegible] ... [illegible]

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs during the past week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Wednesday	1,230	143,300	119,500	61,400
Thursday	1,700	141,000	128,500	120,800
Friday	1,950	163,000	131,500	102,000
Saturday	1,300	175,000	132,500	149,400
Monday	1,400	168,000	120,500	100,300
Tuesday	1,750	189,000	161,000	42,600
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	13,050	1,772,300	1,133,600	[illegible]

The following were the closing prices: [illegible]

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates: [illegible]

The following were the conclusions relative to the crops of Great Britain, drawn by the London correspondent of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

1. That we shall have a good crop of wheat, notwithstanding the severe ravages of the wire-worm and slug, because the seed was got in on a fine tilth, and the plant has since been kept in check and prevented becoming "winter proud" by a severe winter and an ungenial spring, and this slow growth has had the effect of stiffening the straw, which guarantees the crop against "lodging" at a future stage, and the rainless summer we have had up to the present time has been equally favorable, as such weather almost invariably results in a good wheat crop.

2. We shall have a light crop of barley, because it has been parched by the sun and scourged by the wire worm, and no amount of rain can now remedy its stunted growth and deficiency of plants.

3. From the same causes oats will be a light crop, but not to the same extent as barley.

4. Winter beans have a miserable appearance, arising from the long continuance of bleak and wet weather in winter, which they can seldom stand, and the heavy and cold soils on which they are usually planted. [illegible] ... [illegible]

5. Hay will be the lightest crop within memory. [illegible] ... [illegible]

The corn trade throughout the country has, of course, been firm. At the commencement of the week prices rose 2s per quarter, and, since then, business has been transacted on French account at a further advance of 1s per quarter. Spring corn shows an average improvement of 1s per quarter. [illegible]

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom for last week and since September 1, compared with the corresponding period last season: [illegible]

Grain operators in Milwaukee are just now agitated over the subject of despatches from other points, in much the same way as Chicago operators have been excited several times in the past. It seems that one of the leading men there has paid out from three to four hundred dollars per week for telegraphic news from New York and Liverpool, and now finds that other men have obtained the first sight of them for the small sum of ten dollars per week given to a messenger boy. [illegible] ... [illegible]

LATER.

At the afternoon board No. 2 spring wheat was only in fair inquiry, and prices were lower, the market closing steady at $1.02 seller July, and $1.01¾@1.01⅞ cash or seller the month. No. 2 corn closed firm at 77½@77⅝c seller the month, and 77c cash. Oats, provisions, and lake freights were unmentioned.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The general features of the market for domestic dry goods remain about the same as noted one week ago. Trade has been only fairly active, and, save a reduction of ¼c per yard on a few leading makes of brown sheetings, prices are nominally unchanged. Carpetings were in meagre inquiry at former quotations.

We find the following in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of Saturday last:

"In the dry goods market, trade is seasonably quiet. The active business season is over; remote buyers have taken all the goods they require for the present, and no further demand of consequence is expected before the first of August. Our local jobbers have mostly got through with their order business, and will commence 'taking stock' and squaring semi-annual accounts next week. [illegible] ... [illegible]"

Only a fair demand existed for dry goods during the past week, and very few changes were made in our list. The stocks are ample. Carpetings were in less active inquiry, but held firmly at unchanged quotations.

At the opening of the week there was an active inquiry for groceries, but toward the close—in consequence of discouraging news from New York and elsewhere—prices for sugars, coffees, and syrups, declined fully ¼@½c all round, with only a fair inquiry at the reduction. The stocks of staple grades are increasing. Side articles are only inquired for to a fair extent. The market for wool was quiet throughout, and as the stocks are gradually improving prices were rather easy and favorable to the interest of purchasers.

Nails were in better inquiry and a shade firmer feeling prevailed, the bulk of the sales being effected on the basis of $4.25 rates.

The general features of the markets for metals, iron, and steel remain unchanged. The trade for this season is fairly active, and fully up to the expectations of dealers.

Drugs and chemicals were in less active inquiry, but firm at prices current one week ago.

As yet the market for boots and shoes is rather quiet, and prices are almost nominal.

The butter market has ruled rather quiet during the past week, but very firm, at least for choice table qualities, which are scarce. The shipments East have been considerable, and there has also been some inquiry for Lake Superior and the lumber regions, though the chief demand has been on local account. We quote common to fair at 12@18c, and good to choice at 20@24c, in lots. In a retail way as high as 25@26c have been paid.

The movement in grain bags and in gunnies is fair and increasing, and the market exhibits increased firmness. Burlaps continue rather quiet, and the feeling is not particularly strong, slight concessions being offered on round lots. Wool sacks are in demand and rule firm. We quote: Starks, 43½@44c; Ludlow, 43c; Lewiston, 42½c; 3½-bu gunnies, 25c; 4-bu gunnies, 29@30c; and wool sacks, 60c.

The cheese market is easier, with a declining tendency. The stocks are being steadily augmented, and, in anticipation of a slack trade after the "Fourth," dealers manifest considerable anxiety to realize, and fair orders are being filled at concessions of ½c from the quoted prices.

The coal trade is dull, and for Anthracite the market is somewhat unsettled. Prices remain nominally unchanged, save for Lackawanna, which is now quoted at $9.00@9.50.

There is an active demand for green fruits, and oranges and lemons have again advanced, the former to $11.00@13.00, and the latter to $12.00@14.00. Dried fruits are also in fair request, and rule firmer.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week, up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,965	1,701	110
Tuesday	2,919	2,944	605
Total	4,884	4,645	715
Same time last week	3,782	9,955	2,444
Week before last	3,311	6,398	1,172

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central R. R.	290	569	180
By Burlington & Q. R. R.	1,499	1,311	267
By St. Louis & A. Road	218	305	
By C. & N. W. Road	571	592	158
By Rock Island Road	287	67	
By Michigan Southern R.R.	54		
Total	2,919	2,944	605

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,356	4,119	550
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of beeves to-day were unexpectedly large, but the healthier tone of the Eastern markets imparted a more confident feeling to shippers, and, with a large number in attendance and a good quality of stock from which to make their selections, trade in the upper grades was quite spirited, at an average advance of 5c on the prices current on the closing day of last week. Smooth fat steers, of from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs average, were wanted at $6.00@6.75, while smooth steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, if in good flesh, were salable at $7.50@7.75. There was but a single drove that could, with any propriety, be called extra. This lot embraced 114 head of smooth, finely formed steers, averaging 1,160 lbs, car weights, and brought $8.00. For really extra beeves of from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs average, $9.25@9.50 would not have been extravagant prices. The rough stock of all weights was, to a greater or less extent, neglected, the demand both from city butchers and feeders being somewhat limited, but, in sympathy with the market for the better grades, a firmer feeling prevailed, and previous rates were fully sustained. Shippers were the principal purchasers, paying from $5.50@7.50 for medium, to $7.60@8.25 for good to choice. The local trade supplied themselves at $3.50@4.50 for thin Texas to fair native stock—chiefly at a range of $4.50@6.00 for medium to choice cows and common to medium steers, of from 800 to 1,050 lbs average. A large number, mostly common, remain in the yards unsold. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5-year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds	$8.50@8.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	7.75@8.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6.75@7.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 950 to 1,050 lbs	4.50@5.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.00@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Common to choice	3.50@5.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

HOGS—The receipts were again light to-day, but there was no visible improvement in the demand, so that the supply proved adequate, and prices remained weak and unsettled. The continued hot weather, together with the more discouraging character of Eastern advices, served to check, somewhat, the operations of shippers, and sales to-day were slow at about yesterday's prices, or at $8.00@8.25 for common to medium, and $8.40@8.90 for good to choice. Almost all was sold, and the market closed quiet. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

SHEEP—The demand was small, and confined to meeting the wants of city butchers, so that the supply, though meagre, proved ample, and previous prices were no more than sustained. Good to choice, mutton grades were scarce, and are quotable at $4.00@5.50, but of common and medium descriptions the offerings exceeded the demand, and sales dragged at $2.00@3.00. A lot of extra fine heavy sheep brought $7.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

LUMBER—Notwithstanding the disagreeable character of the weather to-day, a very fair business was transacted at the Lumber Exchange, and former prices were fully sustained. The attendance of country buyers was only moderate. At 5 o'clock something in the neighborhood of twenty cargoes were sold. "A" sawed lath and pickets were in light supply.

The following are the current rates to the points named: [illegible]

We quote closing prices as follows:

Fair to good mill-run	$14.00@16.00
Ordinary mill-run	12.50@14.50
Common to fair boards and strips	11.00@14.00
Good boards and strips	15.00@18.25
Joists and scantling	10.25@11.25
A sawed shingles, afloat	3.10@3.25
Lath, afloat	2.00@2.12½

Sales since the date of our last report include the following:

Cargo of schr Waleska, from Muskegon, 65 m ft, ¼ strips, balance mixed, at $15.00; lath, $2.00; sold by Phillips & Brown.

Cargo of schr E. G. Gray, from Muskegon, 112 m ft boards and strips at $16.50, Muskegon tally; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of schr Gladiator, from Muskegon, 140 m ft mill run, same Notway, at $15.50; 20 m lath at $2.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr J. Dresden, from White Lake, 85 m ft mill run at $15.50; 30 m lath at $2.00; sold by H. B. Cone & Sons.

Cargo of schr S. F. Gale, from Oconto, 145 m ft boards and strips at $14.50; 15 m ft 2-inch at $16.50; lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr S. G. Andrews, from Manistique, 90 m ft piece stuff at $11.00; 160 m ft boards and strips at $14.25; lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Nellie Church, from Muskegon, 50 m ft joists and scantling at $11.00; 75 m ft boards and strips at $23.50; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Levant, from Muskegon, 110 m ft mill run, strips and boards, at $15.50, Muskegon tally; sold by Roberts & Hull.

Cargo of schr Antares, from Muskegon, 120 m ft coarse mixed at $11.75; sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo of schr Coriette, from Pentwater, 100 m ft joists and scantling at $11.00; sold by Phillips & Brown.

Cargo of barge Mary Booth, from Grand River, 90 m ft common mixed at $11.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of scow Selma, from Grand River, 20 m ft common at $16.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Trio, from Muskegon, 400 m ft A sawed shingles at $3.12½; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Tracy, from Muskegon, 110 m ft lath at $2.12½; 25 m ft mill run, strips and boards at $15.50, Muskegon tally; sold by Roberts & Hull.

Cargo of schr Westchester, from Sturgeon Bay, 75 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00; 70 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of scow F. L. Jones, from Grand River, 100 m ft, largely strips, at $14.00; balance common boards, at $13.50; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Albert, from Muskegon, 110 m ft mill run (to arrive), Muskegon tally, at $16.00; sold by Roberts & Hull.

Cargo of schr Ithaca, from Muskegon, 100 m ft strips and boards at $15.50; sold by Phillips & Browne.

AT THE YARDS.

Here trade continues active, and full prices are realized. We quote: [illegible]

ON TRACK.

The demand is only fair, but prices remain firm and unchanged: [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, etc.

BUTTER—The receipts of butter for the past ten days or more have been moderate, so that although there has been something of a falling off in the demand, the stocks have not accumulated, and the market has been firm. For choice table, a shade firmer. We quote as follows: Choice dairy, 20@24c; fair to good, 15@18c; grease, inferior, common grades, 10@12c.

BAGGING—The movement in grain bags, as well as in gunnies, continues fair for the season, and the market rules firm and steady. Burlaps remain quiet. Wool sacks are meeting with more inquiry, and are being held with increased firmness, prices are unchanged: Stark, 43½c; Ludlow, 43c; Lewiston, 42½c; [illegible] ... burlaps, 4-bu, [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIALS—The aggregate demand was fair for this season, and quotations were firm, as follows: [illegible] ... [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—As yet there is very little doing in this department, and prices remain about the same as noted in report of one week ago. We quote:

EASTERN MANUFACTURE.

Men's thick boots	3.00	@4.00
Men's pegged calf boots	3.50	@5.00
Men's kip boots	3.00	@4.00
Men's custom kip boots	3.00	@5.00
Men's wax brogans	1.50	@2.00
Men's split brogans	1.50	@1.75
Boys' thick brogans	1.25	@1.50
Boys' kip brogans	1.50	@1.75
Youths' kip brogans	1.50	@1.75
Youths' thick brogans	1.00	@1.25
Women's calf balmorals	1.50	@2.00
Women's goat balmorals	1.75	@2.25
Misses' goat balmorals	1.50	@1.87½
Children's buff and calf balmorals	75	@1.25
Ladies' lasting Congress gaiters	1.50	@2.75
Lasting balmorals	1.00	@1.25

CHICAGO MANUFACTURE.

Men's French calf pegged boots	4.50	@5.50
Veal kip boots	3.50	@4.00
Heavy or stoga kip	4.25	@4.50
Grain stoga	3.75	@4.00
Boys' stoga kip	2.50	@3.00
Youth's stoga	2.00	@2.25
Women's goat balmorals	2.00	@2.25
Women's calf balmorals	2.25	@2.50
Misses' calf balmorals	1.62	@1.87
Misses' buff balmorals	1.50	@1.75
Children's buff and calf balmorals	1.25	@1.50

BROOM CORN—The general demand was only fair, but prices ruled firm and unchanged, ranging at $150.00@250.00 per ton for common to choice grades. The stocks are only fair.

BEANS—Trade was quiet, and prices were almost nominal. Quotations range at 75c@$1.25 for poor to fair, and $1.50@2.00 for fair to choice qualities. The supply is large.

BEESWAX—The market was again dull at 32@35c per lb.

BRAN—Sale of 10 tons at $15.50 o. t.

CHEESE—The demand for this article has been reasonably active throughout the past week, but under increased stocks, and the excessively warm weather, an easier feeling has prevailed. No quotable decline has yet taken place, but round lots may be obtained at a concession of ½c from quotations. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14@15c; Illinois factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 13@14c.

COAL—As compared with the previous week the demand has fallen off materially, and the market has ruled easier. The stocks are large and increasing, and, in their anxiety to realize, dealers, in some instances, are offering Lackawanna at $9.00 per ton, a reduction of 50c. Other descriptions remain unchanged. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00@9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Youghiogheny, $8.00; Illinois, $5.00@6.00.

COOPERAGE—Whiskey barrels continue in fair request at about former prices. Other descriptions of cooperage were quiet. We quote: [illegible]

CANDLES—The market was quiet but firm at the following quotations: Vaxine, 17½c; tallow (stearine), 12½@13½c; Schneider's star, 14½@16c; Barrett's stearic light, 16@16½c.

COFFEE—There was an active inquiry for this line of goods at the opening of the week, but towards the close an easier feeling was manifested, and to-day prices dropped ¼@½c all round. We quote as follows: Mocha, 30@31½c; Java, 25@27½c; O. G. Java, 27½@30c; roast Rio, 18@19½c; common Rio, 13½@16½c; fair to good, 16½@17½c; prime to choice, 21½@22½c; Laguayra, 18@20c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There was a considerable falling off in the demand for this line of goods, but few changes were made in the quotations. [illegible]

EGGS—Were in light supply to-day, and were salable at 13@14c per dozen.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for lemons has been brisk during the past few days, and prices have rapidly advanced. Oranges are also active, and command higher prices. Dried fruits are in good request, and generally very firm, but save a shade advance in peaches, halves, prices remain nominally unchanged. Nuts remain quiet and steady. We now quote: [illegible]

BERRIES—Sales 5 cases raspberries (selections), sold early at 17c; 56 cases at 18c; 66 cases at 18c; 41 cases sold at 12½c; 11 cases whortleberries at $4.00; 6 do at $4.50; 10 do at $5.00; 10 cases blackberries at 20c; 10 cases choice strawberries at 20c; 6 cases at 18c; 4 cases at 20c; 4 cases at 18c; 15 cases sold at 12½c.

FEATHERS—The receipts during the past week were only moderate, and under an active inquiry the market was firm at 53@55c per lb for prime live geese, and 50@53c for mixed.

HOPS—Trade is dull, and as the supply is heavy, quotations are nearly nominal, ranging at 14@15c for old and 20@25c for new Western.

FISH—The market has ruled very steady since the date of our last weekly review. Trade has been reasonably active, and, with no surplus stock on hand, dealers have been firm in their views, and the quotations of one week ago were adhered to. We make no change in our list, as follows: [illegible]

FIRECRACKERS—The demand for firecrackers continues active, but the supply has been increased, and prices are a shade lower. We quote at $3.50@3.75 per box.

HAY—The arrivals have been light for several days past, and, as a result, the stocks have become somewhat reduced, and prices are more firmly held. No advance has been established, but the tendency at present is rather upward. We quote, on track, as follows: Timothy, pressed, $12.50@13.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00; timothy, loose, on wagon, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $10.00@12.00; for delivery of pressed hay, $1 per ton.

HIDES—The hide market presents the same general features as noted in our last weekly review. A steady fair demand exists, and the receipts, which continue light, are all absorbed. Prices rule steady, as follows: City green butchers, 8@8½c; green salted, cured, light, 9½c; do, heavy, 9c; green calf, 14c; dry flint, 18c; dry salted, 15@16c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market during the past week exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were firm, as follows: [illegible]

LEATHER—The leather market has been very quiet, and values have experienced no material change, ruling comparatively steady, as follows: [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—For the leading articles there was an active demand, and the market exhibited a healthy feeling. We quote as follows: [illegible]

NAILS—Sales were fair, and ¼@½c were fully maintained. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Trade continues fair for the season, and quotations rule steady as follows: [illegible]

OILS—Trade continues fair for this season of the year, and the general market is characterized by [illegible]

PAINTS AND COLORS—The demand for lead is quite active, and prices are not so firm as on the date of our last weekly review. Zinc and colors remain quiet and nominally unchanged. We now quote: [illegible]

PIG IRON—This market remains quiet and prices are steady at the annexed quotations: [illegible]

PAPER—Is in steady, fair request, and prices are comparatively firm at the following range: [illegible]

PAPER STOCK—The demand is fully equal to the supply, and the market remains firm at the quoted prices: [illegible]

RICE—There was a better demand for this article, and, although no change was made in prices, a much firmer feeling prevailed. We quote: Carolina, 9½@10c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c; Rangoon, [illegible].

SOAPS—A moderate demand existed for soaps, and prices were well sustained. The following is our list: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Throughout the week there was a fair inquiry, and dealers were asking and obtaining the following range of prices: [illegible]

SPICES—Continue in active demand at former prices. [illegible]

SUGARS—During the past week only a moderate inquiry existed for sugars, and prices suffered a reduction of ¼c per lb all round. To-day the offerings of sugars was only fair, and sales were being made at the following range of prices: [illegible]

SYRUPS—The market was rather quiet, and prices are marked down 5c all round. We revise our list: [illegible]

STARCH—Prices again steady and firm. The inquiry was fair: [illegible]

SEEDS—The market was again quiet, and quotations were little better than nominal. We quote timothy at $3.00@3.50; clover at $8.00@8.50; flax at $2.10@2.15. Hungarian at $1.00@1.50, and millet at 75c@1.25 for poor to choice offerings. The supply is light. Sales to-day include 7 bu buckwheat at $1.50.

TEAS—An easier feeling pervaded the market for teas, and, to cash and favorite customers, quotations were shaded to the extent of 5c per lb. We quote as follows: [illegible]

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and steady at about previous rates. We continue to quote: [illegible]

WOOD—The demand has fallen off some within the past few days, and prices have taken a lower range. [illegible]

WOOL—The movement in the market for wool during the past week was only a fair one, and prices were nominally unchanged: [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—The movement in this market was moderately active, and prices were nominally the same as noted one week ago. We quote: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The market was active at the annexed rates: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 28—Evening.—Consols for money 92⅞; account, 92⅞. American securities easier; '62s, 90⅛; '65s, 89⅞; '67s, 89¼; 10-40s, 88; stocks steady; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 27¾.

PARIS, June 28.—Bourse dull; rentes 72f 57c.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—United States bonds, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 23s 9d; winter wheat, [illegible]; red wheat, 8s 11d; white wheat, 10s 6d; Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 105s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, June 28—1:30 p. m.—Winter wheat, 9s 6d; red wheat, 8s 9d; white wheat, 10s 5d; corn, 31s 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 12,000 quarters, 10,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. [illegible]

LONDON, June 28.—Linseed cakes dull at £11. Tallow dull, 45s 3d. Sugar easier on spot, 31s 6d. [illegible]

HAVRE, June 28.—Cotton firm at 117½f.

MANCHESTER, June 28.—Advices less favorable.

ANTWERP, June 28.—Petroleum firm, 60.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, June 28.

There was quite an excitement at the Little Falls market on Monday last, and by the unusually large attendance of buyers and shippers, it became apparent that some movement was on foot to further the interests of these parties. [illegible] ... [illegible]

There were about 1,500 boxes farm dairy offered, and prices ranged from 10c to 12½c.

No better in market. F. H. W.

New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The market is not quite as active as last week. California and Texas wools continue to sell quite freely. [illegible] ... [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Weather excessively hot, and trade exceedingly quiet. [illegible] ... [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28.—COTTON—Dull, heavy; sales of 400 bales, at 19c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Nominal at 20c.

HEMP—Dull at $140.00@175.00 for undressed; machine rope, 9½c; hemp bagging, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; medium grades lower; [illegible] ... [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, wheat, corn, and oats neglected; prices nominal.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and less firm; Western extra family, $6.00@7.00. Wheat in less demand; declined 5c; red Indiana, $1.45. Rye, $1.05 for Western. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1.03@1.05. Oats dull at 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $30.50. Lard, 16@16½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 18½c; refined, 26⅞c.

WHISKEY—Firmer; $1.03@1.04.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak; Western superfine, $5.50@6.00; extra, $6.25@6.75; family, $6.75@7.50. Wheat nominal; Western, $1.35@1.45. Corn—More doing; yellow, $1.05@1.07; white, $1.15@1.18. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye, $1.05@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull; $1.03@1.04.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower; choice Wisconsin, $5.12½@5.12. Wheat dull; $1.13 for No. 1; $1.09 for No. 2. Oats steady; 53c for No. 2. Corn, rye, and barley nominal.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 42,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour, 1,000 bu wheat.

3:35 p. m.—Wheat dull at $1.13 for No. 1 in store; $1.09 for No. 2.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton dull at 19c. Receipts, 121 bales; exports, 10 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet at $4.50. Corn—Yellow, 95c; white, $1.05@1.10. Oats dull at 60@65c.

HAY—Quiet at $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 17@18½c. Pork dull at $31.50. Bacon shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16¼@17⅛c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—BAGGING—Firm, at 30c.

COTTON—Dull; middling at 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Grain, inactive and nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Pork at $30.50. Bacon at 13½c, 16⅞c, and 17⅛c. Bulk meats at 12½c, 15½c, and 16¾c. Lard at 17c. Hams at 21@22c.

WHISKEY—Dull; 98c.

TOBACCO—Market active; sales of 214 hhds at $4.00@5.00 for trashed, $6.25@7.50 for lugs, and $7.00@9.00 for low leaf to medium bright wrappers.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat 1@2c lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.50; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.43; amber Michigan, $1.38; No. 1 red, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.26. Corn unchanged; No. 1, 87½c; No. 2, 85½c; yellow, 90c. Oats quiet at 56½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull at 5½c to Buffalo; 6½c to Oswego.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 11,500 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 5,200 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales early in the day $1.29 for No. 2; $1.24 for No. 2 do at close, holders generally asking $1.29 for No. 1. Corn, No. 1 mixed at 81c; No. 2 held at 80@81c. Oats dull; held at 58c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet; held at 90@95c for different grades. Barley nominal.

PETROLEUM—Dull; nothing doing; crude at $2.25@5.10 per brl; refined at 22½@26c per gallon.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet but firm, with light stocks; choice at $7.50. Wheat dull, heavy, and lower; extra at $1.53; No. 1 at $1.45. Corn meal at 88c. Oats—Western at 57@58c. Mill stuffs steady.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; family, $5.75@5.90; superfine, $5.00@5.25. Wheat very dull; red winter held at $1.30@1.40. About 1,200 bu new crop Kentucky Bros. was received to-day, and 600 bu sold in lot at $1.40@1.50. The quality is good, though the berry is hardly as full as should be. Corn very dull and prices lower and nominal at 83@85c. Oats—It could not have been sold at over 55c. Oats dull and drooping; receipts, 5,400 bu at 55@58c for No. 2 and 1 mixed; 58@60c for white. Rye dull at 95c. Barley unchanged; new fine sold at $1.25@$1.07.

COTTON—Dull; prices nominal; middling held at 19c.

TOBACCO—Firm; good demand; sales 290 hhds at $5.80 to $29.40.

WHISKEY—Closes firm; sales at $1.00, and in morning 200 cris sold at 99c, to be delivered next week, but it cannot be bought below $1.00 this afternoon.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is nominally unchanged; shoulders, 11½c; sides, 14¾c. Bacon—Quiet; shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16¾@17¼c for clear rib and clear. Sugar cured hams, 21½@22c.

MONETARY—Gold, 111 buying.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 28.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. 25c lower; sales 1,200 brls, $5.00@8.75 for spring No. 1; $6.25 for amber winter; $6.50 for white, $6.75 for double extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, nominally at $1.30. Corn quiet; sales of 3,300 bu No. 2 at 91c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... June 28.

Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,600 m shingles, 520 fish and sundries.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 50 brls flour, 26 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 100 brls flour, 75 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 21 pkgs fish.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 686 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 200 brls plaster.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 34 pkgs fish and sundries.

Bark Butcher Boy, Erie, 735 tons coal.

Bark Hemisphere, Erie, 500 tons coal.

Schr Cascade, Green Bay, 360 m shingles, 108 m staves.

Schr Levant, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Tricolor, Holland, 30 m staves.

Schr Leu Higby, Pentwater, 500 m shingles, 4 pkgs fish.

Schr Reindeer, Bay City, 257 m lumber.

Schr C. Raab, Sutton's Bay, 164 cds wood.

Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Muskegon, 290 m lumber.

Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, 585 tons coal.

Schr David A. Wells, Erie, 600 tons coal.

Barge Abigail, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr Hamlet, Carleton, 126 cds wood.

Schr Eliza Gerlock, Cleveland, 547 tons coal.

Brig Fanny Gardner, Oconto, 225 m lumber.

Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 56 m timber.

Schr Watchful, Blue Banks, 18 m lumber, and stone.

Schr Japan, Masonville, 160 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.

Schr Atalanta, Oconto, 120 m lumber, 90 m lath.

Schr Peoria, Pere Marquette, 160 m lumber.

Schr Mary McVea, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Schr Jo Vilas, Little Suamico, 150 m lumber.

Schr E. M. Portch, Buffalo, 3,620 bars railroad iron.

Schr Norwegian, Oswego, 486 tons coal.

Schr Fanny L. Jones, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.

Schr Pilgrim, Depere, 120 m lumber, 110 m lath.

Schr Flying Cloud, Oconto, 228 m lumber, 90 m lath.

Scow John Lillie, Davis' Pier, 70 cds wood.

Scow J. H. Bloom, White Lake, 28 m lumber, 600 ties.

Scow Milton, Black Creek, 120 m lumber.

Scow Advance, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.

Scow Hercules, Centreville, 90 cds wood.

Barge Bemis, Grand Haven, 106 m lumber.

Schr Corsican, Oswego, 390 tons coal.

Schr Transit, Manitowoc, 2,000 ties.

Schr E. M. Stanton, Sturgeon Bay, 90 cds wood, 1,000 telegraph poles.

Schr Lookout, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr Westchester, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber, 60 m lath.

Schr Two Charlies, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr C. Hibbard, Kewaunee, 115 cds wood.

Schr C. L. Davis, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 27 m lath.

Schr Madison, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.

Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Waleska, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

Schr C. North, McCarty's Pier, 70 cds wood, 25 cds bark.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 70 cds wood, 25 cds bark.

Schr J. Breden, White River, 90 m lumber, 25 m lath.

Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 116 m lumber.

Schr Record, Little Pt. Sauble, 70 cds shingle bolts, 12 m timber.

Schr Maine, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr North Star, Pentwater, 140 m lumber.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 550 m lath.

Schr Dolphin, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.

Schr M Dall, White Lake, 100 cds bark.

Scow Granville, White Lake, 75 m lumber.

Scow Supply, Pentwater, 1,500 posts.

Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.

Scow Green Bay, Oconto, 140 m lumber, 110 m lath.

Brig Gladiator, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 6 m lath.

Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 2,500 ties, 707 shingles.

Bark Cherubusco, Sturgeon River, 3,500 posts.

Brig Rosalie, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 16 m lath.

Schr M. McNair, Centreville, 130 cds wood.

Schr Wm. Aldrich, Pound River, 200 telegraph poles, 200 cedar posts.

Schr Phoenix, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 90 m lath.

Schr Jas. Garrett, Menominee, 240 m lumber.

CLEARED .... June 28.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 14 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 12,627 bu corn, 500 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Wenona, Buffalo, 11,[illegible] bu corn, 900 brls flour, 5 bales, and sundries.

Schr Jane Ralston, Buffalo, 15,454 bu wheat.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 200 bu oats, 25 brls corn, and sundries.

Schr Major N. H. Ferry, Manistee, 800 bu oats.

Schr C. Shepard, Alaska, 75 brls flour and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.

Prop R. D. Caldwell, Sarnia, 12,621 bu corn, 1,507 brls flour, and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.

Prop A. C. Van Raalte, Holland, sundries.

Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Milwaukee, Ogdensburgh, 12,831 bu corn, 150 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop City of Fremont, Sarnia, sundries.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCK, CHICAGO, June 28, 1 p. m.—CLEARED—R. H. Atkinson, Lemont, light; General Mosconia, 6,400 ft timber, 250 ft timber.

ARRIVED—Montreal, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; Dolphin, Ottawa, 5,600 bu corn; American Star, Utica, 4,900 bu corn; E. Burnham, Lockport, 80 yds stone; Colonel Martin, Big Run, 80 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; George Field, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Defiance, Lemont, 90 yds stone; H. L. Preston, Lemont, 80 yds stone; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 77 yds stone; Ellie O'Connell, Lemont, 75 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; H. Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone.

CANAL LOCK, CHICAGO, June 28—[illegible] ... [illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Vanderbilt, Lottie, Montmorency, George Sherman, Burnside; schrs Mocking Bird, City, Goodell, Roberts, Dashing Wave, Delos De Wolf, W. G. Grant, King, A. H. Moss, Denmark.

PASSED UP—Barks Favorite, City of Milwaukee; schrs L. W. Perry, S. Robinson, A. G. Rogers, Golden Rule.

WIND—Southwest, light.

DETROIT, Mich., June 28—7:30 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Northern Light, Roanoke, City of New York; schrs Clayton Belle, Atlanta.

PASSED UP—Scows Wyandotte, Cavalier, Prince of Wales.

WIND—Southwest.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne on Friday:

DOWN—Bark Cecelia, Bay City to Kingston, timber.

Schr Thomas S. Mott, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

Cossack, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat and barley.

UP—Schr William Raynor, Port Robinson, to Port Colborne, light.

Prop Empire, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, general cargo.

Schr New Dominion, of Picton, Cobourg, to Buffalo, iron ore.

Ben Franklin, Oswego to Toledo, railroad iron.

S. Robinson, Oswego to Chicago, light.

Prop Mary Pringle, Ogdensburgh to New Glasgow, light.

Schr J. A. McDonald, of Toronto, Hamilton to Cleveland, light.

W. D. Greenwood, Cobourg to Cleveland, iron ore.

Bark Cavalier, Toronto to Bay City, light.

WIND—Southwest; fresh.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The market was dull at about former rates. Charters: From Chicago to Buffalo—Schr Jo. Vilas, shingles from Suamico at 2½c. From Chicago to Buffalo—Prop Chicago, corn and wheat on through rate to New York; prop Winslow, corn at 5½c; prop St. Louis, balance cargo of corn on through rate New York, at 28c; schr Frank Perew, wheat at 6c. To Saginaw—Schr Victoria, oats at 4c. To Port Sarnia—Prop R. D. Caldwell, corn on through rate. [illegible] From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Schr Flying Mist, wheat at 7½c.

DETROIT, June 28.—This has been rather a quiet day in freighting contracts, owing to the scarcity of vessels. The following are reported: Steam barge Jacques Cartier, Port Huron to Sandusky, lumber at $1.50, and lath at 50c; scow City of Detroit, Port Huron to Cleveland, lumber at $1.75, and lath at 50c.—*Post.*

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Grain freights are quiet and nominal at 6@6½c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego, and vessels are scarce. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schr White Squall, wheat at 6c. To Oswego—Schr M. Stalker, wheat at 12c.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—The *Herald* says: "There is no change in the rates of freight. The market is very quiet."

Miscellaneous Items.

LAID UP.—The schooner W. H. Hoag is laid up at Toledo.

LOSS OF CANVASS.—The propeller Truesdell reports a vessel at anchor under Pilot Island, with her foresail gone, and several vessels at Menominee with rainy canvas. She also saw a capsized yacht off Fish Creek, Green Bay.

REFITTED.—The propeller Belle of Oshkosh, plying between Port Huron and Marine City, is to be refitted and materially improved. She is to have a deck nearly over her entire length, and her cabin will be enlarged and furnished.

TREASURY DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasurer has made the following decisions: A writing, in the nature of a bill of sale of vessels, must be recorded in the Custom House before marine papers can be issued. Lumber, imported in vessels, must be entered immediately on its arrival at a port in the United States. The proceeds of the sale of warehouse goods, after deducting the expenses of the sale, etc., are to be paid in current funds, and converted into coin at the premium prevailing on the day of sale; the deficiency due on bond, if any, must be paid in gold. Imported roofing tin is liable to a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chronic Diseases.

DR. JAMES.

The renowned Specialist of the age, founder and conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., for thirteen years. For the last eleven years located in Chicago, Ill. Dr. James cures Syphilis with a certainty. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Spermatorrhoea and impotence cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases of a contagious venereal character successfully treated. Dr. James had been engaged in this specialty for more than a quarter of a century. Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success. Send for pamphlets for more particulars on secret diseases. Address Dr. JAMES, at his Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., or letter, P. O. Drawer 869, Chicago. Dr. JAMES' Institute is the largest of the kind in the United States.

Private Matters.

F. D. CLARKE, M. D., the Regular Old Established Dr. Clarke, 172 South Clark-st. (near Monroe).

CONFIDENTIALLY CONSULTED.

Female Pills (French made) $1.00 per box by mail. Send two stamps for Married Secrets. [illegible] Address letters Dr. F. D. CLARKE, 172 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, formerly of St. Louis, has for the last nine years been located at 140 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., and is the only one that can be found who has had the experience of the great Specialist of the country. [illegible] ... Address Dr. C. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 131, Chicago, Ill.

Private Consultations,

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGER, 63 LaSalle-st. Prize Lecture sent [illegible]. [illegible] ... Also, NERVINE PILLS—sure [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 323, Chicago.

Dr. Townsend

188 South Clark-st., treats all Private and Sexual Diseases, and all the consequent evils in the most scientific and obstinate cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, or Syphilitic Affections of any kind, without the use of Mercury. [illegible] ... Consultation free and confidential.

Manhood and Womanhood.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the passions at the attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of TRUE MARRIAGE, which perfect manhood and perfect womanhood [illegible]. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by DR. RAPHAEL, the great Astrologer. [illegible] ... [illegible]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE

Dr. MARSH'S Patent Radical Cure Truss cures Rupture (Hernia). Constructed on a different principle from any other Truss; it has been over eighteen years, and has cured thousands of cases of Rupture. Recommended by all surgeons for a RADICAL CURE TRUSS. These and all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Apparatus for Bow Legs, Curved Spine, and all other Physical Deformities, scientifically fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Offices of MARSH & CO., New York, and MARSH, BOWLES & CO., 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

FINANCIAL.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. F. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

Railway Agents,

12 Wall-st., New York,

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds and other Securities on Commission.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

New York, May 2, 1870.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

ADVANCES made to our customers at all times on approved securities at current rate of interest.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest, and available in all parts of the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits subject to check at sight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the negotiation of new securities not known in this market—such as FIRST CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, and bonds of Railroads under course of construction.

Gold, Government and other securities bought and sold on commission.

John A. Gwynne. S. Fisher Johnson. Clarence S. Day.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

[illegible] ... [illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible] ... [illegible]

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,

53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT

Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency, wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuants which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their *prestige*. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reign in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

GRAIN SACKS.

BURLAP GRAIN SACKS

THE UNDERSIGNED,

Importers of Burlap and Gunny Bags,

Now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, various sizes of Wheat, Corn, and Oat Sacks, WEIGHT AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

W. B. COOPER, Jr., & CO.,

90 Pearl, and 43 Stone-sts., New York City.

Agents for the best ENGLISH OAKUM. Represented in St. Louis by Thos. H. Larkin & Co.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

[illegible], Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

WEST END HOTEL.

Formerly Stetson House, Long Branch, N. J. This elegant hotel, having been purchased by Geo. G. Prentiss, J. Sykes, and Peter Gardner, will be open for guests on the 28th June. [illegible] ... SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch, N. J.

BUSINESS CARDS.

TRINIDAD ASPHALT.

Dealers in Natural Concrete Wood Pavers, Gas Works, Roofers, Contractors, [illegible] ... TRINIDAD BITUMEN CO., [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. [illegible]

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS. [illegible]

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. LINE OF STEAMERS. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 3, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF

COMPOUND

Extract Buchu

The component parts are

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

BUCHU,

As prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients.

The Buchu in my Preparation Predominates.

The smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore

CAN BE USED IN CASES WHERE FEVER OR INFLAMMATION EXIST.

In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 Years' Experience.

(From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion.

The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil.

IN FACT,

Universal Lassitude, Prostration,

And inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

Invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in

Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus,

And all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

EDUCATIONAL.

Addresses Before the Literary Societies of the Chicago University.

Hon. W. B. Ogden on "The Causes of the Natural Progress of the Northwest."

The Relations of Scientific Education to the Development of the Industries.

University of Chicago.

ADDRESSES.

The annual addresses before the Literary Societies of the University of Chicago were delivered last evening, in the First Baptist Church, on Wabash avenue, near Hubbard court. Considering the elevation of the mercury, the attendance was large. Rev. Dr. Burroughs, President of the university, was in the chair. Rev. Dr. Dodge opened the meeting by invoking the Divine blessing on the proceedings. The President said he did not attempt to introduce the speaker, because William B. Ogden was too well known to need any introduction to a Chicago audience. [Applause.] He would treat of "The Causes of the Material Progress of the Northwest."

ADDRESS OF MR. OGDEN.

Mr. Ogden set out with disclaiming any literary merit for his effort, and begged the favor of the audience for the crude and unfitted way in which his thoughts were put together. The Revolution and the independence of the colonies were treated of historically. At the close of the Revolutionary war the thirteen States had but 900,000 inhabitants, while the approaching census would prove that in eighty years that number had expanded to 42,000,000 of people. The country had also grown enormously within the same period. The gradual addition of the different States to the Union was recorded. It was calculated that in 1900 there would be 100,000,000 persons in the country. The States north of the Ohio were early dedicated to freedom, and in those States ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Pittsburgh was declared by Washington to be the key to the Northwest. Washington accompanied Braddock across the Alleghanies on his tour of conquest, and, on Braddock's fall and death, Washington succeeded him as leader of the expedition, and conducted the forces safely out of the wilderness. Washington's subsequent career and the gallant services of Lafayette were spoken of.

The first white child born west of the Alleghanies was General William Robinson, late of Pittsburgh. The speaker often heard him tell of adventures with the Indians, and afterwards with the English. Robinson was one of two boys who conveyed Burr's wife from Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio River, ... [illegible]

The completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, gave a new impetus to Western immigration. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan receiving the largest instalment. It was not until after the Blackhawk War, in 1832, that Illinois began to be settled. The financial crash of 1837 knocked things endways all over the West. The first shipment of wheat from Chicago to the East was made thirty-one years ago. The causes of the financial crash of 1837 were given. The crash left the West destitute of money and credit.

His first visit to the West was made in 1835, and occupied thirty days. They travelled by way of the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence by steamboat to Detroit, and from that point by wagons, blazed trees, and a steam scow to St. Joseph, Michigan, where they saw the lake for the first time. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The Northwest contains 6,000 miles of railroad, over one-third of all the railroads in the country, and they contributed to its growth in the past, and would continue to do so in the future. ... [illegible]

The address occupied two hours, but was so interesting that it was in nowise tedious.

ADDRESS OF DR. HALL.

James Hall, LL. D., State Geologist of New York, was introduced to speak on "The Relations of Scientific Education to the Development of the Industries." He defined education in general terms, and, while he gave its full value to literary acquirements, he placed a higher value on a scientific and practical education that would give to young men knowledge that would enable them to be successful in life. ... [illegible]

The audience soon after dispersed.

TO-DAY.

The closing exercises of the University will be held in the grove, commencing at 3½ o'clock, p. m.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

of the Baptist Theological Seminary take place to-night at the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Speeches by the graduating class. Exercises begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Christian Brothers' Academy.

COMMENCEMENT.

An entertainment was given last evening by the students of the Christian Brothers' Academy, at the close of the second annual commencement, which has been held during the past week. ... [illegible]

Dearborn Academy.

[illegible]

Friends of education were present. Dr. Boise ... [illegible]

The degree of A. B. was conferred on Henry Carroll. Prizes were also given to the following students, namely: In the Collegiate Department ... [illegible]

After the distribution of premiums, several speeches were delivered, by Henry Groebel, in Latin and Spanish; by Walter Goodrich, in French; by F. Reed, D. Hogan and W. Goodrich, in English.

Miss Mary Kenkel, in a most graceful manner, delivered a German poem, for which she was very much applauded. In conclusion, several of the teachers were called on to speak.

The whole exhibition was a great success, and the audience left highly delighted.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Further Consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening. Present: Ald. Cox, Donnellan, Dixon, Hahn, Montgomery, McAvoy, Daggy, Batterman, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (George), Holden, Wilce, Walsh, Woodard, McCotter, Robinson, Gill, Snell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Bengley, Herting, McCauley.

Ald. Woodard was chosen temporary Chairman.

On motion, the Council went into Committee of the Whole, Ald. Holden in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

The advisability of raising the salary of the Assistant in the Law Department from $2,000 to $2,500 was discussed for half an hour; Ald. Montgomery, Hahn, and Dixon urging it, while it was opposed by Ald. Woodard and McCauley. An amendment by the latter, to cut it down to $1,800, was lost, and it was not put up to $2,500—ayes, 12; noes, 14—but passed as reported. The salary of the Clerk in the Law Department was passed at $1,600, and that of the Prosecuting Attorney was left at $2,500, amendments to reduce it to $1,800 or $2,000 being rejected. That of the City Physician was put in the bill at $1,500.

Ald. Donnellan was opposed to any increase. The prices of things were no greater now than a year ago, and those people had taken office with an understanding of what the salaries would be.

Ald. Woodard expressed his surprise and regret that Ald. Hahn had not, as last year, voted for cutting down salaries. Then the City Physician got $1,000. He trusted that the change in the Alderman's views did not have anything to do with the Legislature.

Ald. Dixon defended the City Physician, whom he had seen out at 12 at night at the Armory or Bridewell calling for a basin of water.

Ald. Montgomery took ground against economy in salaries, and objected to people who, merely for display, were continually attempting to cut down salaries. An amendment to raise the salary to $2,000 was lost by a small vote.

The salary of the City Treasurer was put at $3,500, that meeting the wishes of Mr. Gage.

The Corporation Counsel then stated that he was unable to do the work of his office with the $16,000 appropriated for it. Were reasonable fees paid for the abstracts examined, the appropriation would have been swallowed up. He wanted more assistance, and did not desire to go outside to engage attorneys. The cost of the Law Department of Chicago, as compared with that in other cities, was quite low.

Ald. Woodard moved that the Law Department be given another clerk, at $1,800, and it was passed.

The Police Justices were given $2,000 each and the Clerks $1,500, except in the South Division, where he gets $2,500.

Ald. Walsh attempted to get $1,800 for the Clerk in the West Division, promising that the business of the Court would largely increase, but the attempt failed—ayes, 10; noes, 19.

The City Collector was given $4,000 in the bill. Ald. George Powell moved to raise it to $5,000, and Ald. Bengley to $4,500.

Ald. Hildreth was opposed to raising salaries. He had face to do anything, but not to put up salaries to keep people doing nothing. The Council was disgracing itself, and its members looked on as scamps.

The amendments were voted down; $19,500 were appropriated for the City Collector's office.

[illegible]

The Council then adjourned, to meet this evening.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The White Stockings at Boston—A Poor Exhibition—They Defeat the Lowells by a Score of 43 to 25—The Game in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 28.—One of the poorest exhibitions of base ball that the White Stockings, of Chicago, ever made, was given in this city, this afternoon, in a match game with the Lowells. Both clubs played poorly, while the Chicago men seemed to take no interest in the game whatever. The truth of the matter is that, as far as the White Stockings were concerned, they were utterly fagged out after their long and tedious game with the Haymakers yesterday, and sitting up thereafter nearly all night in order to catch the midnight Boston train. The boys arrived here thoroughly exhausted, and utterly unfit to go on the ball ground. They did no batting at all, except in the sixth inning, when they only woke up to subside again immediately. The result of all was that the Lowells have made more runs against the Chicago Club than any other club in the country up to the present time. A. Bush, of the Harvards, umpired the game, which lasted three hours. The following is

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

TO-DAY

the White Stockings will play the Tri-mountains of Boston.

BASE BALL IN CHICAGO.

The Athletics go to Milwaukee, on the 4th of July, to play the Cream Citys of that place. The following is the nine and the positions of the players: Taylor, second base; Stambaugh, first base; Bredbury, short stop; Boardman, left field; Kinyon, right field; Reynolds, third base; Graves, center field; Dorgan, pitcher; O'Neil, catcher; Mears, substitute. The game between the Athletics and Atlas for the city championship, set down for yesterday, was postponed on account of the rain. There will be a meeting of the Athletics this evening at the club rooms.

—The Crescent Base Ball Club will hold a meeting, at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Williams House, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. All members are requested to be present.

—A game of base ball will be played at Ogden Park, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, between the Forest Citys, of Rockford, and the Amateurs, of this city.

GAME AT CHAMPAIGN.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 28.—A match game of base ball was played to-day, at the Champaign County Fair Grounds, between the Libertys, of Springfield, Ill., and the Empires, of Champaign. The Libertys gained the victory by a score of 72 to 25.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, June 28.—About six thousand people assembled to witness the first game this season between the Atlantics and Mutuals for the championship. The game was close, exciting, and highly interesting. The following is the score by innings: [illegible]

GAME AT PRINCETON, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—The Athletics, of this city, played a game at Princeton, N. J., with the college nine, ... [illegible]

RED STOCKINGS VS. NATIONALS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—In a base ball game to-day, the Red Stockings beat the Nationals by the following score: [illegible]

Only seven innings were played.

THE SCHUTZENFEST.

Getting to the Grounds Under Difficulties—Five Hours Consumed in Going Twelve Miles.

Concluding Exercises of the Festival—Awarding of Prizes, Etc.

The last day of the Sharpshooters' festival, owing to unforeseen accidents, was less satisfactory than had been anticipated. The day set in as sultry as its predecessors, but this fact did not deter the attendance of the valiant riflemen, who, to the number of several hundred, took an early train for the grounds. Their wives, daughters, sweethearts, and friends were to follow in the afternoon, and, at 1 o'clock, about 800 people, a majority being of the gentler sex, were gathered at the depot, awaiting the departure of the train. Before the cars were moved alongside of the depot the heavens opened, and, as the train stood some thirty feet from the platform, a half hour passed before anyone could span the distance without being thoroughly soaked. Finally the train moved, but, on reaching a point nearly half way to the grounds, news was received that a locomotive lay with a broken axle on the track, and that about four hours would be consumed in its removal. Then there was waiting and lamentation on board, but above it all there was a determination to fight it out on that line—and what a line it was!—if it took all night. To the Schutzenfest everybody would go, and there was an end on't.

During the delay, one of the severest thunder, hail, and rain storms that has ever visited the Western country passed over the train. For an hour and a half the clouds shed a perfect Niagara upon the plain, which was supplemented by a hail storm that covered the ground to the depth of several inches with hail stones as big as hickory nuts. The lightning, meanwhile, was terrific. A half dozen bolts descended within a circuit of a quarter of a mile of the train. One shattered the west side of a little frame telegraph office, at the side of the track, and set fire to the building. The pelting rain fortunately extinguished the flames before they could make any headway. Within less than a hundred yards of the telegraph office, and alongside of the passenger train, switched off on a side track, stood a car filled with powder. Considering the havoc of the lightning in that vicinity, it is almost a miracle that a single life of the five hundred was saved. A bolt sent into that car would have speedily translated every soul on board into another world.

Finally the storm passed over, and some parties reconnoitering in the neighborhood among the farm houses, discovered a treasure. In fact, two treasures. Germans as they were, and situated as they were, no discovery could have been more precious. Need we say that the treasure trove consisted of two barrels of lager. When the news of the discovery was conveyed to the thirsty souls on board, a shout ascended to Gambrinus' throne, and when the foaming beverage began to flow the fun about the improvised bar was tremendous. Unfortunately only two glasses, a dipper, and a broken bottle were all the receptacles that could be begged, borrowed, or stolen, and hence "taking the chances" was tedious work. Not a few were overcome with impatience, and made their hats and caps do the service as receptacles.

After a tedious delay of four hours the train was again got under way, and landed its anxious freight at the Schutzen ground depot. All the fathers, brothers, and anxious lovers were drawn up in line to give the lost loved ones welcome. Headed by the band, the merry procession moved to the festival hall, where all joined in the merry dance. The target practice had ceased some hours before.

Taken as a whole, the Schutzenfest has been a complete success. The attendance, considering the heat, and the distance to the grounds from the city, has been unexpectedly large, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

The following is a list of the principal prizes which were presented to the fortunate winners, amid much pomp of speech and exhilarating strains of music:

F. Streif, of Highland, Illinois, was crowned the king of the festival, having made twenty centres out of one hundred consecutive shots, at a distance of 600 feet. The accompanying prize consisted of $35 and a basket of wine. D. Wiget, also of Highland, stood second on the list, having made 17 centres.

The largest number of centre shots during the festival, being 59, was made by George Bentenmuller, of Chicago; prize, $10.

Of prizes known as "union," there were 88. The first, of $110, was won by D. Wiget, of Highland, his tally standing 68 rings, for three shots. This is considered an unusual score. The highest that could have been made is 75.

Second Prize—R. Pass, of Chicago, 65 rings, $75.

Third Prize—John Fetrer, Chicago, 64 rings, $50.

Fourth Prize—Wm. Schade, Chicago, 61 rings, $40.

Fifth Prize—Mr. Johasen, Kewanee, 60 rings, $30.

Sixth Prize—Wm. Boehmers, Chicago, 57 rings, $28.

Seventh Prize—F. Roggenbach, Chicago, 57 rings, $25.

Eighth Prize—G. B. Huffner, Chicago, 56 rings, $20.

Ninth Prize—L. A. Schmidt, Milwaukee, 55 rings, $20.

Tenth Prize—George Beutenmuller, Chicago, 55 rings, $20.

Eleventh Prize—Joseph Kelly, Joliet, 55 rings, $15.

Twelfth Prize—Fred. Hartmann, Chicago, 55 rings, $20.

The rest of the eighty-eight were marked materially lower, and the prizes were correspondingly less.

Fifteen contestants received prizes for point shots, being made within a three-inch diameter at a distance of 200 yards. Of these, D. Thiele, of Joliet, stood first ($25); B. Huhl, of Chicago, second ($20); G. A. Esser, of Chicago, third ($15); William Shade, of Chicago, fourth ($12), and W. Stark, of Chicago, fifth, $10.

The festival closed at 9 o'clock last evening, and the sharpshooters, with the rest of the excursionists, returned to the city shortly after 10 o'clock, in high spirits.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Killed by Lightning.

A laborer, named Tip Edwards, was killed by lightning about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was working in the brickyard of Conklin & Campbell, in Bridgeport, and while wheeling a barrow of brick was struck by the electric fluid and killed instantly. ... [illegible]

The Colored Citizens' First Opportunity.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Announcements.

The fair at Burlington Hall, corner of State and Sixteenth streets, to aid in the erection of a school for St. James' Parish, was largely attended last evening. The hall, which is one of the coolest and best ventilated in the city, is elegantly ornamented with flags and evergreens; the booths are tastefully decorated and festooned with flowers.

—At the session of the Chicago Lyceum, to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in lower Farwell Hall, a short lecture will be given by Charles E. Parsons. Subject, "The Coming Man." After the lecture a debate will be held.

—An excursion and pic-nic by the Halsted Street Mission, to Hinsdale, occurs on Friday next, July 1. Cars leave the Central Depot at 8:20, a. m.; Wabash avenue crossing at 8:40, and Newberry avenue crossing at 8:50.

—The Russian Opera Troupe will sing in Aurora on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

—A meeting of the Commercial Union of the State of New York, is to be held at Rochester, N. Y., on Friday, July 15. The Governors of the Western and Northwestern States have been invited to be present.

Fatal Sunstroke.

A man named McKenney was sunstruck yesterday afternoon, while at work building a sewer on Division street, near Noble. He was carried to the Chicago Avenue Police Station, but, for some unaccountable reason, was refused admission. He was next taken to a boarding house on Michigan street, but the keeper refused to have anything to do with him. By this time he was dying, and, there being no other place to take him, he was conveyed to the Huron Street Station. A physician was summoned, but could do nothing for him. He died at 4 o'clock. The body was sent to the Dead House to await the action of the Coroner, decomposition having commenced immediately after death. If he had been cared for at the Chicago Avenue Station, his life might have been saved. The Board of Police should investigate this case, and severely punish the heartless brute, or brutes, who refused to take him in and care for him.

Fatal Accident.

Dr. D'Evers, who resided on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, and was proprietor of the drug store on the first floor of the building, met with an accident yesterday afternoon which resulted in his death at 7 o'clock in the evening. He was engaged in lowering a cask of wine into the cellar, and got before it in order to let it down easy. The steps were wet, and, in consequence, he slipped, knocked him down, and rolled over him. He was immediately picked up and taken into the store, and Drs. Young and Otto were called in. They did everything possible, but he had received fatal internal injuries, and died at the hour mentioned. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for June 28, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "overing," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Smash-Up and Death at Dexter Park.

During the furious rain which arose at about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the ladies' pavilion (not the club house), at Dexter Park, together with a portion and nearly the entire roof of the grand stand, were blown down and demolished. In the rear and lower portion of the pavilion were kept several thousand pigeons, the property of ... [illegible]

Patchin & Brown, nearly all of which escaped, the owners thereby sustaining a heavy loss. At the time of the crash a man named John Coffee, in the employ of Mr. Pachin, who was engaged in caring for the birds, was caught beneath the falling timbers and instantly crushed to death. Justice of the Peace ... held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of accidental death was given by the jury. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and but recently arrived in Chicago. He has a wife and two children living at No. 418 State street. Three frame houses on Humboldt street, in course of erection, were blown down by the same gust of wind which did so much damage at the park. A man named Nash, who was in the park, was picked up by the wind, whirled around several times, and thrown about fifteen feet. He was only bruised a little.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Paul, son of Mr. E. R. Paul, who resides at Evanston, was accidentally shot, on Monday, by a lad named William Scott. The boys were out gunning, and Scott's gun exploded, the contents lodging in Paul's arm. Amputation was necessary, and the young man died in the evening from its effects.

—A Bohemian woman, named Mrs. Thomas Skirda, left her home, No. 14 Dussold street, on Sunday, and her whereabouts is unknown. She is 60 years of age, and being partially blind, it is thought that she lost her way in walking about the city.

—Hon. Martin Ryerson, member of ... from New Jersey, is in the city, on his way to Iowa. Judge Ryerson and his family are the guests of his cousin, T. J. Ryerson, Esq., No. 85 Cass street.

—John Priaston, a grocer, was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with not stamping articles which he had for sale. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

—A servant girl's trunk in the house No. 287 North State street, was robbed of $15 worth of clothing and $3 in currency, by a sneak thief, yesterday.

—The boarding house of Mrs. Dickenson, on Kinzie street, was robbed of a silver and a gold watch on Monday afternoon.

—A woman, named Helna Bomgara, was sunstruck on the corner of Wells and Van Buren streets yesterday morning. A passing physician administered a remedy, and she speedily recovered.

—Two men attempted to enter the dwelling of George Fox, No. 50 Sherman street, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fox saw them and fired his revolver at one. Both then ran away and made their escape.

—About 8 o'clock on Monday night a watch worth $150 was stolen from a vest belonging to F. N. Mills, while he was bathing in the lake at the foot of Twenty-seventh street. Sergeant Barrett was informed of the theft, and yesterday morning arrested a young man named Edward Creimex, who took it. The watch was recovered at a faro bank on Clark street, near Monroe. Creimex and two other fellows had "soaked" it for $25 worth of chips and lost them. He will have a hearing this morning.

—About half-past 10 o'clock last night the furniture manufactory of John Krause, No. 59 Eleventh street, was damaged to the extent of $100; insured for $1,500 in the Chicago Fire. The origin of the flames is unknown. They were first observed in the engine-room.

THE TARIFF.

Letters from Manufacturers—Industries Groaning Under Protection.

DELAWARE, June 22.

General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: Through the courtesy of Major D. W. Rhodes, of this city, we have been permitted to see your letter to him of the 3d inst., and as it fully coincides with our own views in regard to the present political situation, we would respectfully request that you permit its publication, believing, as we do, that the Republicans of this district are prepared to join us in endorsing the platform proposed.

Every industry in this district, manufacturing as well as agricultural, is burdened beyond reason or necessity by the present system of taxation. Our nation is no longer an infant, and, therefore, we believe that all manufacturers worth preserving can stand alone, and thrive without the present system of bounties so oppressive upon the people at large.

What we want is a tariff for revenue only, and that, with a thorough revision of our internal revenue system and a cessation of all appropriations of public money, except for the necessary running expenses of the government, will give the relief desired, and do a work which legitimately belongs to the Republican party to accomplish.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES A. BARNES,
R. DURFEY,
J. C. EVANS,
JOHN MCELROY,
W. G. WILLIAMS.

MANSFIELD, O., June 24.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 22d inst., requesting the publication of my letter to D. W. Rhodes, Esq., of the 3d inst., is received.

I do not remember exactly what I did write to him, and therefore I am not sure that the letter in question is just in shape for public criticism, still I know I wrote what I believed to be true, and therefore I will venture to assent to your request.

You very justly say that the time has come when our manufacturing interests can stand alone. You are not only safe in saying that, but you might have added also that our present tariff system is a positive injury to the larger part of our manufactures.

As evidence of the truth of this assertion I send you the inclosed letters from a few practical manufacturers, as samples of a score of similar experiences in my possession.

The first is from M. D. Horter, Esq., the efficient manager of the great agricultural implement manufacturing establishment of Aultman & Taylor, in this city.

The second is from Edward Harris, Esq., of Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, who is perhaps the most extensive woollen manufacturer in America.

The third is from J. C. Evans, Esq., of your own city, who for many years has been a manufacturer of agricultural implements.

A tariff for revenue, like that, for example, proposed by Commissioner Wells, in his last annual report, would yield an income to the government of $30,000,000 less than the present system, and yet in the way of taxation to monopolies it would relieve the people of a burden of two or three hundred millions.

Even Wells' tariff is considerably higher on an average than the Henry Clay protective tariff of 1832, but still, as a matter of compromise among Republicans, I think Wells' tariff would be a fair measure for the present, and would give sufficient for the immediate exigency, and would be sufficient to show in its beneficent results, the wisdom of making still greater reductions. I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

R. BRINKERHOFF.

LETTER OF M. D. HORTER, ESQ.

MANSFIELD, O., April 8.

Office of the Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Co.:

DEAR SIR: In your speech of Wednesday evening you referred to the general beneficial influence of free trade upon the manufacturing interests of the country at large. Since my connection with this company, I have taken an increased interest in the never very full question of protection, and I can only say that I agree with you in the fullest possible ... [illegible]

The kind of protection the manufacturing interests want is the kind free trade will bring, and not the kind they have been cursed with under tariffs levied solely for their benefit (?). I am satisfied that our business is no exception to the general rules among all legitimate manufacturing interests, and I am quite convinced that the tariff is a curse to us. With free trade in iron, wood, and leather, our business would be larger, more profitable, and would cheapen the articles we manufacture to our customers, and would enable us to offer honorable, profitable employment to a still larger number of workmen.

The sooner the people realize that the grinding taxes they pay under the name of protection is simply robbery under the sanction of law, and that instead of benefiting manufactures, it injures, damages, and destroys them, the better. Yours, truly, M. D. HORTER.

To General R. BRINKERHOFF.

LETTER OF MR. HARRIS.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., April 19.

To General Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have just read your speech, delivered at Mansfield, O., on revenue reform, or free trade, and you will, I hope, excuse me for saying just what I think of it. I believe it to be the most concise, comprehensive and truthful exposition of this iniquitous tariff I have ever seen. It gives me hope that the Republican party may still live. Depend upon this, the party cannot carry the New York *Tribune* and this tariff.

I was a farmer in Ashtabula County, Ohio, from 1818 to 1822, and came to Rhode Island in 1822. I have manufactured woollen and cotton goods since 1831. Previous to that I learned my trade as a manufacturer.

As to this protection on wool and woollens, it is no protection to the farmer or his wool. It is the price of goods that makes the price for his wool. So long as the foreign manufacturer gets his wool for one-half of the price we pay for ours, he can afford to pay any tariff that can be imposed on the goods. The whole Woollen Manufacturers' Association is managed and governed by a few Boston capitalists, mostly engaged in carpet and blanket manufacturing.

I do most honestly believe, if the duty was taken off from wool, the price would rise throughout the world.

Thanking you most sincerely for your efforts in behalf of tariff reform, believe me your friend,

EDWARD HARRIS.

LETTER OF J. C. EVANS, ESQ.

DELAWARE, Ohio, April 11.

General R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, O.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your Mansfield speech, published in the Cincinnati *Daily Commercial*, accords fully with my views on the subject of tariff, and its effects on the interests of our State, and particularly upon the interests of the people of the Eighth Congressional District.

For more than ten years I have been engaged in manufacturing farm implements, steam engines, and mill machinery, and I know by actual experience the results of a high protective tariff upon my business.

At the very outset it adds almost one-half to the price of pig iron and coal, and greatly enhances the price of all other materials used, which, of course, increases largely the price of the machinery I make for sale. These facts compel me to use a larger capital than I otherwise would, which necessitates larger profits, all of which again enhances the price of the articles sold.

What we need as manufacturers is cheap coal, cheap iron, cheap lumber, and cheap materials generally. With these we can produce our machinery at greatly reduced prices from the present, which would largely increase our sales, and thus bring our manufactured articles within the reach of more people. With the increased demand for manufactured articles would be an increased demand for labor. Free trade, therefore, would not only be a benefit to the manufacturer, but equally, also, to the consumer and mechanic. Very truly yours,

J. C. EVANS.

Petroleum.

Armstrong County, Pa. (June 25) Correspondence of the New York Mail.

The total production of petroleum for the year 1869 of the Pennsylvania region is estimated at 3,516,996 barrels of forty-three gallons each. This would seem to overwhelm the market for all time, but the export for that year alone of refined and crude petroleum was 2,568,715 barrels against an export in 1861 of only 27,500 barrels. A fortnight ago there cleared at Philadelphia for Europe seven ships carrying 1,168,000 gallons of crude and refined oil. The fleets already chartered in New York and Philadelphia will take out of the country, between this and the middle of July, 10,000,000 gallons of refined oil. This exceeds by 5,000,000 gallons the export of the first seven months of any year since this oil became an article of commerce. While the production was increased the shipments abroad have also increased, so that by accident or design the relation of supply and demand is regulated with an exactness which is not in the same degree manifest in any other commercial commodity. It has been introduced into every country as far east as India, and into every country dwell- ... [illegible]

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ing and log cabin in our own States. Probably the most successful oil company which has been paying regular dividends is the Columbia Oil Company, having a territory, we believe, of two hundred acres, originally costing $50,000. They have regularly divided yearly dividends, ranging from $500,000 to $450,000. Oil dividends are made monthly, as this production being quickly converted into cash, with little to pay for labor, there is no necessity of retaining their money.

BURROWERS IN THE AIR.

The Steeple Climbers at their Hazardous Work.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 28.

"Not for a million—not for Cincinnati—not for all the gold in the world would anybody get me to go up there. If I should undertake the like o' that I'd fall and smash, sure I would." These men ought to be well paid for such risks. Such expressions one might hear on Fourth street, Saturday, from Broadway to Central avenue, which is certainly a long enough distance, and, doubtless, from many an upper story window both north and south of this line, which commanded a view of the tall steeple, whose Heaven-pointing finger is two hundred and seventy-five feet above the base of the dome. Yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon ejaculations of the same nature might be heard from the quarters above named. The observations were sometimes vigorously qualified, always strong, and in most cases evidently backed by strong emotions. The eyes of the speakers were directed upward. The lookers often held to banisters, a bit of railing, a door-facing or a window-guard, and frequently drew short breaths.

The focus of these multitudinous eyes was a man climbing the spire of the First Presbyterian Church. In fact, three men were engaged in the ascent, but the one who for the time was in the balance between life and death commanded the sympathy of the crowd. These same three brave fellows made the ascent of the Cathedral spire, only a few weeks since, and one of them stood on the top of the cross that terminates that beautiful bit of architecture two hundred and twenty-five feet above *terra firma*. There the feat seemed wonderful, and so it was, but far less time was required in accomplishing it than in the present instance. Any one who has seen the two spires need not be told the reason.

Saturday afternoon the ascent of the First Presbyterian Church spire was commenced. Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, it was completed. Eighty-five feet below the tip of the index finger in which the spire culminates a scaffold was built from the topmost louvre windows in the octagonal portion of the spire, on the side facing Fourth street. The platform of this afforded a base of operations. A sixteen-foot ladder was placed upon it and leaned against the spire. One man stood at the base of this, the other ascended it, flung a rope round the spire and fastened the top of the ladder. Down came our climber like a squirrel, took up another sixteen-foot ladder to the top of the first, spliced it with ropes, and made the two as one, with the top resting against a heavy ring molding. How that was done was a wonder, all the more startling when one considers that in the splice the top of ladder number one had to be pulled two feet from its resting place against the spire. The top of this secured, the bottom of another ladder was lashed to the middle of the spliced one, while its top, in a line perpendicular above its base, touched the big rim molding, the severe point of the ascent. While the people below beheld and trembled, the little man climbed straight to the top of this trembling, unsteady ladder, and lashed it fast. From now on the ascent was perpendicular, but the worst was over. One after another was added to the long line of ladders until six were joined together, and the top of the topmost was on a level with the knuckles of the great golden hand. This was accomplished at noon yesterday. A rest and dinner were taken.

After noon our steeple-climber went to the top of the topmost ladder, stepped upon the golden knuckles, stood upright, held to the index finger with one hand, and reaching upward with the other, put his hat upon the top of the lightning-rod, and there left it while he came down and crept into the steeple. The people below were too much awed to cheer. Expressions of wonder and admiration for the almost sublime performance were frequent and hearty. The object of all this is to replace a rusty lightning rod by a new one. The feat has not been seen three times in America, for it is said the United States has but one higher spire.

A Uniform Duty on Wines.

From the New York World.

The Senate Finance Committee in their reported Tax and Tariff bill have seen fit to strike out one of the best clauses that Schenck's bill contained, viz., the uniform rate of duty on wines in bulk and bottles. The honorable Senator, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who a year ago, in a memorable speech in Dayton, Ohio, confessed that although he assisted in making eleven tariffs he never could discover the difference between a revenue and protective tariff, may be easily excused for not knowing the hardships, frauds, and inconveniences this uniform rate of one specific duty on wines would abolish. We will, for the convenience of the Ohio Senator and the chairman of the Finance Committee, put the existing duty on wines and the proposed charges against each other, and he may then see the difference:

PRESENT DUTY ON WINE, SPECIALLY DESIRED TO BE RETAINED BY SENATOR SHERMAN.	PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE SCHENCK TARIFF TAX BILL.
Value not over 50 cents per gallon, 20 cents and 25 per cent; over 50 cents and not over $1, 50 cents and 25 per cent; over $1 per gallon, $1 and 25 per cent.	On wines of all kinds imported in casks, 50 cents per gallon.

Of course the honorable Senator, who does not know the difference between a revenue and protective tariff, is not aware of the famous sherry law suits; how an enlightened free government sends hired spies masquerading as wine merchants into Spain, to buy sherry from the same wine merchants who consign wine to the United States; how the price differs; how law suits for under-valuations are brought; how it takes three or four years to try the case, when witnesses are brought from Spain, England, and France; how, after a tedious trial, the jury disagrees; how the government incurs heavy expenses; how the wine-shippers have to pay thousands of dollars, and how virtue is at last rewarded by paying the fees of lawyers. But the merchants and the people have come to the conclusion that simplifying the tariff is a benefit; that the proposed uniform duty on wines which was first recommended by Mr. Wells would be a wholesome change, and that the rejection of it by the Finance Committee is as mischievous as it is unwise.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

A letter to THE TRIBUNE, from Champaign, June 27, says: "Corn is growing most wonderfully. It is perfectly safe to say that there ever was such a crop in this part of the country before. Wheat and oats are also very fine. In fact, Champaign County never made such a showing before for the farmer. It would do anyone, especially a resident of the city, good to ride through this county now,—there are such fields of corn, grass, oats, and wheat. It would be very hard to beat Champaign County anywhere in this State, and, of course, anywhere else. We have had plenty of rain."

—The Quincy *Whig* publishes the following:

"BIG NECK, June 24.—The weather here is very warm and dry, consequently a shorter crop than was expected. As for wheat, it is better filled, and there is more of it than for a number of years past. A fair crop of rye. Oats very short—will be very difficult to cut. Corn good and clean, but a little uneven; cause, poor seed. Meadow light. An abundant crop of potatoes, but they are being visited by the bug, the largest size.

"WOODVILLE, June 24.—Wheat is a good average crop, and will be ready to harvest in one week from this time. Corn is a good prospect. Oats and grass will be very short on account of the drouth. We have had no rain here to wet the ground since April. It is now dry and hot.

"BEVERLY, June 23.—Wheat, not half a crop. Oats short, and many can't be cut. Where the farmers can they will turn stock on them. Hay not half a crop. Barley and corn looks well; late corn bad. Early potatoes good. Apples fair. Peaches likely to be good. We want rain.

"CHILI, June 24.—Weather warm and very dry. Corn crop looks well for this soon in the season. Wheat about half a crop; grain plump and good. Oats short, but heading well. Hay half crop. Potatoes look well, but need rain.

"YORK NECK, June 24.—Corn, which is our staple, shows well. Wheat, rye, oats, and hay will be short, owing to the dry weather. But little more than half an average yield will be made. Fruit of all kinds but little more than a half crop.

"LA PRAIRIE, June 24.—The prospects for a large corn crop in this vicinity was never better at this season of the year. But little fall wheat was sown; wheat is thin, but grains of good quality; spring wheat is a failure. Oats light, on account of drought. Grass about half a crop. A good rain is needed badly.

"MENDON, June 22.—Wheat quite light. Oats short, with promise of an average crop. Potatoes first rate. Hay short. Gardens look well. Nice rain to-day, about 4 o'clock.

"PALOMA, June 25.—Crops in this section, at present, look very promising, and farmers are looking forward to a fine yield of wheat. Oats will be about middling good. They are very short, but are heading out very well. A fine rain is most desirable at present, being just what is needed to help ripen off the grain and give the corn a fresh start, which is now doing well.

"PLEASANT VALE, June 24.—The crops of wheat, hay, corn, oats, and grass never looked more favorably than at present in this immediate vicinity, but on the farms in the back country the wheat crop will be short. Generally, the harvest is now fairly commenced, and by the 1st of July the farmers of Pleasant Vale will have harvested an average crop, and a better quality of wheat than last year. The number of acres of wheat is nearly that of last year, and corn double the amount of 1869."

IOWA.

—The De Witt *Observer* says: "Wheat bids fair; corn yellow and uneven, but may yet come out well; grass suffering severely for want of rain—will be light; potatoes look well."

—The Lansing (Allamakee County) *Mirror* says: "Reports from all parts of our county represent the crops in excellent condition, with the exception of a field of corn here and there, which perhaps would be greatly benefited by a few copious showers of rain. The wheat crop has never bid more fair for a good yield than at present. Oats are also coming on nicely."

—The Decatur County *Journal* of the 23d says: "From all parts of the country we receive the cheering assurance that corn looks splendid—never better at this season of the year, and, there being a much greater acreage than ever before, the prospect of an abundance is very flattering. Wheat, oats and hay are looking fair, but need rain now to make them a good crop. Potatoes are also in need of a good rain, but promise fairly."

WISCONSIN.

—The Ripon *Commonwealth* says: "Within the last ten days we have been over a portion of Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago, and Outagamie Counties, and have made such observations as we were able upon the growing crop. We are satisfied that both the grass and grain crops will be below the average. The heavy rain of one week ago last Monday has done much good, but will not give us a heavy crop. Corn is light and small."

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* says: "Fears are entertained by some of our farmers that the wheat crop will not come up to previous anticipations, it being thin on the ground, the recent beautiful and fine growing weather not giving time for the roots to seed, and thereby bringing it on too fast to maturity. We still look for an average crop, however, notwithstanding the predictions of some that it cannot exceed more than two-thirds of the usual average. Corn generally is looking well, and with a continuance of the present weather will be quite early."

—The Jefferson *Banner* says: "This section of the country has of late been favored with a good supply of rain, which has given a new start to crops. A trip into the country last week gave us an opportunity to take a view of the growing crops. From what we saw we are led to infer that all kinds of crops are doing finely. Late sown wheat looks well, better perhaps, than that sown early. The reason for this is that grain which was sown early during the dry spell came up, and in many instances began to head out, while that sown later did not start soon enough until after the late rains to be materially affected by the drouth, and the cool weather which followed the rains gave a chance for a good foundation. Corn is looking quite well, and will undoubtedly be a fair crop."

MISSOURI.

A letter from Polo, June 22, says: "I never saw such a chance for a corn crop in my life as we have here. I have farmed all my life, and I have been acquainted with the West, but this is the best prospect for corn I ever saw in my life, for this time of year. Oats are fine. Spring wheat is bidding fair for a moderate crop. Winter wheat is just about an average half crop. The timothy meadows are bound to be light, on account of the drought. There has been rain enough for the corn, but not enough to help the meadows much."

RAILROADS.

—The Springfield *Journal* of the 27th says: "A despatch was received in this city on Saturday last, from Hon. S. H. Melvin, President of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, giving the gratifying information that the contracts for grading said road had been awarded. The contracts require that the work from Gilman to Clinton shall be completed by the 1st day of November, and from Clinton to this city by the 1st of December, 1870. The connection will be perfected and the cars running between Gilman and this point by the 1st of January, 1871."

—The persons to whom was awarded the contract for the construction of the Minnesota portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, held a meeting at Minneapolis last week, and effected a formal organization under the title of the Northwestern Construction Company, with a capital stock of $120,000. The following officers were chosen: President, J. L. Merriam, St. Paul; Vice President, D. C. Shepard, Minneapolis; General Manager, A. P. Balch, Hanover, N. H.; Treasurer, D. Morrison, Minneapolis; Auditing Board, W. D. Washburn, D. C. Shepard, H. R. Payson; Executive Committee, H. R. Payson, W. D. Washburn, E. E. Canda, W. W. Eastman; in charge of divisions—Western Division, D. Robertson; Eastern Division, John Rose. The Eastern Division extends from the Dalles of the St. Louis River to a point beyond the Mississippi River; from which point to the Red River of the North is included in the Western Division.

Collision on the Hudson.

ALBANY, June 28.—The towboat Telegraph was sunk in a collision with the steamer Drew, below Catskill, last night. All the crew were saved by the boats of the Drew and canal-boats in tow of the Telegraph. The engineer of the latter was badly scalded by the explosion of the boiler at the moment of the collision. The fault of the collision seems to have been with the tug.

Heavy Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—The office of the Maryland Fire Insurance Company, corner of Post Office avenue and Second street, was robbed at noon to-day of bonds and other valuable securities to the amount of $100,000.

Examination at West Point Academy.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 28.—At the examination at West Point Military Academy, concluded to-day, forty-eight out of eighty-six failed, and will be sent home. It is said to have been the most rigid examination ever held.

The Wages of Financial Irregularities.

BOSTON, June 28.—Julius F. Hartwell, implicated in the State street irregularities, is sentenced to five years imprisonment in jail and a fine of $100,000.

The Babcock Fire Extinguisher.

F. W. Farwell, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries I have to say: The fire at No. 190 West Madison street (Cole's Block), on the 21st, was entirely put out with the Babcock Fire Extinguishers—the city fire engines not being used at all. Also at the fire, corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, on Sunday afternoon, the Babcock Extinguishers were successful in controlling and confining the fire, and in preventing damages that would have followed from drenching by water. I am fully convinced that the use of the Babcock Extinguisher, by the Fire Department, will effect a large annual saving to the city in the wear and tear of engines and hose, and also to property owners and insurance companies, and, therefore, I can strongly recommend its general use. Very truly,

R. A. WILLIAMS,
Fire Marshal.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1870.

The Jubilee at Belvidere.

The "Anvil Chorus," with accompaniment of cannon and anvils, will be given at the three concerts of the Jubilee, which commence June 29. An immense crowd will probably attend, and the occasion will be the most sensational of any similar one in the history of the West. As the Jubilee is to be a Western enterprise, the people should give it liberal patronage. Oglesby delivers the opening address.

Brand's Art Sale.

The numerous art connoisseurs who were present at the recent reception at Brand's Temple of Photographic Art, No. 28 Washington street, will be gratified with the cultivated public in general, will be interested in the announcement that the entire collection of splendid oil paintings now on exhibition at Brand's will be offered for sale at auction, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., on to-morrow evening, in the gallery. Meanwhile the paintings will be on exhibition during the day and evening.

The Balloon Marriage.

The workmen are now busily engaged in making arrangements and erecting the mammoth enclosure at the lake front for the great balloon wedding, union fountain, magnetic sports, stupendous display of fireworks, &c. Prof. John Wise, the celebrated aeronaut, who makes the grand ascension, arrived in the city yesterday, with his splendid new balloon. Look out for something grand at the lake front the coming Fourth of July.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The prettiest woman in New York, Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty as a picture and as charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon for a thick, luxuriant hair, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother.

All Right Relieves Corns and Bunions, cures cuts, burns, boils, bruises, scalds, etc. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box. Dr. Stephens, 85 Clark-st., relieves corns, or bunions; 50c each.

Twenty-five Cents.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Cod Liver Oil.—Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

DIED.

MILLAR—At Maywood, June 28, of typhoid fever, Annie Agnes, only daughter of S. S. and Jennie J. Millar, aged 11 years.

Funeral from the house Thursday, June 30, at 10 a. m. A special train will leave the Wells-st. Depot at 9:15 o'clock a. m. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WHITLOCK—June 28, at half-past 6 o'clock, Willie Wheeler Whitlock, son of W. W. and J. L. Whitlock, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 11 days.

Funeral from the house, 568 Hubbard-st., at 11 a. m.

DIMOCK—In this city, June 28, at her residence, No. 277 Forest-av., Mrs. Jane Dimock, wife of Daniel J. Dimock, aged 29 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

D'EVERS—At 7 p. m., June 28, of compression of the brain, the result of injury, Henry G. D'Evers, druggist, aged 46 years, at his residence, No. 30 West Madison-st.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, from residence. Friends are invited. Train leaves for Oakwood Cemetery at 3 p. m., foot of Lake-st.

HUESTIS—In this city, June 27, of cholera infantum, Edward F., infant son of J. N. and Allien A. Huestis, aged 8 weeks.

TAPPEN—In Fairplay, Colorado, June 19, Geo. W. Tappen, of the firm of Cathcart, Lewis & Tappen, of this city, aged about 35 years.

AUCTION SALES.

By J. H. PIKE,
AT NO. 78 DEARBORN-ST.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES,
Desks, Tables, Chairs, Stools, Counters, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Regular Sales at 82 Randolph-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Large and Attractive Sale of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

WEDNESDAY, June 29, at 9½ o'clock a. m., consisting of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys', and Children's Goods. Also, an extra fine line of

SERGE GOODS.

GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By D. LONG
Entire Stock of a Furniture Dealer
AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

D. LONG, Auctioneer.

By GRUBB & MEYER,
Auctioneers, 165 South Clark-st.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 29, at 9½ o'clock,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, DESKS, &c.

[illegible]

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

[illegible]

EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Fancy Dry Goods, Perfumery, Yankee Notions, &c.

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Soft Hats, Straw Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Dry Goods, Cassimeres, Linens, Clothing, Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Choice and Valuable
Modern Oil Paintings,
COLLECTED BY
E. L. BRAND,
AND NOW ON EXHIBITION AT HIS ART GALLERY, TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

At Brand's Temple of Art, 28 Washington-st.,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
On Thursday Evening, June 30, 1870.
Commencing at 8 o'clock, precisely.

The collection comprises Specimens from the pencils of our best HOME and FOREIGN ARTISTS. Among the collection will be found

LANDSCAPES, MARINE, CATTLE, FRUIT, AND FIGURES.

VIEWS FROM NATURE AND SCRIPTURAL.

These Paintings are all mounted in heavy Gold Gilt Frames.

Sale positive and without reserve.

Catalogues now ready.

HORSE, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS
AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on FRIDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, ... [illegible]

Regular Saturday's Sale.
HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER GOODS,
AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., on SATURDAY, July 2, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, ... [illegible]

By W. B. LANGLEY.

"CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE" AT AUCTION, ... [illegible]

W. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

This, Wednesday, Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, evening, at 8, the Military Comedy of the

LANCERS.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Grand Matinee, this afternoon, and to-night, the great Sensation, the wonderful Peruvian,

PRINCE SIDI D'JALMA.

The BONELESS BEING, The MAN SERPENT. The FIEND, THE GREAT JUGGLING ACT, THE ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

The most novel, entertaining, and laughable entertainment ever given in Chicago.

July 4th, two grand performances. Great new trick pantomime, "HARLEQUIN RIDE A COCK HORSE."

FARWELL HALL.

THE OPENING OF THE

NEW GRAND ORGAN,

(Built by CHANT & JACKSON, of this city), by the world-renowned Organist,

Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,

Thursday and Friday Evenings,

June 30th and July 1st, assisted by the following favorite artists of this city:

Mrs. F. A. THOMAS, Soprano; Mr. ARTHUR B. FURLONG, Tenor; Mr. THOS. GOODWILLIE, Baritone; Professors JAMES HARRISON and WM. VAN DORSEN, Directors.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; to be procured on and after Wednesday morning at Root & Cady's Music Store, and at the Box Office, Farwell Hall.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

J. H. McVICKER,

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,

As PETER POMEROY, in Charles Gaylor's brilliant comedy of

TAKING THE CHANCES.

Grand Matinee Fourth of July.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Fourth and Last Week of the Grand Spectacle,

THE GREEN HUNTSMAN.

New and thrilling feats by

ZOE AND LILA.

New and beautiful ballets by

RITA SANGALI

MATINEE Saturday Afternoon.

Two performances on the FOURTH OF JULY.

4th JULY.

RACE MEETING.

DEXTER PARK,

Union Stock Yards,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Commencing Friday, July 1, 1870.

[illegible]

SECOND DAY—Saturday, July 2.

[illegible]

THIRD DAY—Monday, July 4.

[illegible]

WM. F. TUCKER, President.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1870.

Celebration at Hyde Park. Three ways to go or return,—by steamer Sarah Van Epps, by Cottage Grove cars and dummy, or by steam cars of Hyde Park trains. ... [illegible]

DAILY EXCURSIONS

On the most beautiful lake in the world. The steamer Sarah Van Epps leaves Clark-st. bridge for crib at 11 a. m. ... [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH COLLEGE.

The half yearly examination at this institution, will take place at the College Hall, ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

STODDARD JUDD, President.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Conference Committee's Report on the Currency Bill Rejected by the House.

Another Conference Ordered.

Yesterday's Progress on the Tax and Tariff Bill in the Senate.

The Duty on Coal to Remain as in the Present Law.

Time for the Ratification of the San Domingo Treaty to be Extended.

Complimentary Letter from Congressmen to Commissioner Wells.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

[illegible]

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[illegible]